

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 35

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

SOME OF THE NOMINEES.
Something of Republican County Candidates.—A List of Good Men.



GILES S. COON.

Candidate for county treasurer, is a man who should be elected to any office he might desire, within the gift of this county's people. He has been identified with every movement furthering the county's interests since it was created and as a matter of fact no man in the county did more towards securing its creation than Giles Coon. His energies and his pocket-book have always been drawn on for help in every public enterprise or undertaking for Rhinelander or Oneida county and this is the first opportunity that hundreds of men whom he has benefited, have had a chance to repay him. His qualifications for the office of treasurer are such as should be demanded of any candidate for the position of custodian of the people's money. He is responsible and reliable, and a man with whom any of his acquaintances would trust their private money and business. He can secure a bond in any sum. The office of treasurer is an important one and should be occupied by men of Mr. Coon's qualification. Giles has an extensive acquaintance with men all through the county and should be elected by several hundred majority. He has lived in Rhinelander ever since the town started. The people of this place know him to be a man of worth, ability and integrity and worthy of any office he seeks.

at years past and is a young man who is popular with all classes where he is known. He is well qualified to fill the place sought by him and if elected will keep as fine a set of record books as any county could desire. He is making a vigorous canvass for votes and won't be found wanting when they are counted next month.



PROF. E. E. COUCH.

candidate for Superintendent of Schools, is an educator of recognized standing and ability. He was educated at the Wisconsin University, Madison, and for many years has followed the profession of teaching. He was principal of the Eagle River schools for several years, until he resigned to go into the book business. He will have no business nor professional arrangements which will prevent his giving all of his time if necessary to the discharge of his duties as superintendent, and if elected he will give the schools of this county something they are sorely in need of—namely, an intelligent and persistent supervision.



SAM S. MILLER.

candidate for District Attorney is one of the leading lawyers of this section. He has resided in this county for the past five years and both as a professional man and citizen stands high with Democrats and Republicans alike. To say that he is qualified for the office of district attorney is a good deal like saying that Nancy Hanks can trot—that fact is apparent to everyone who knows him. He is a member of the law firm of Miller & McCormick, and as such has a wide acquaintance throughout this section. He will make an excellent county attorney and will give to the office both intelligent and vigorous attention.



EDWARD BRAZELL.

candidate for Sheriff, has been a citizen of Eagle River for many years. He has always worked in the woods and stands high with the boys who work with him and who cast a majority of the Oneida county vote every time. Ed. Brazell has held offices of trust in Eagle which he has always discharged faithfully. He is well equipped for the duties of sheriff as he is familiar with both them and every part of Oneida county. He has a large acquaintance and a long string of friends. In his own locality, the northern part of the county, he is particularly strong and all through it he will run well. He should receive a solid Republican vote.



HENRY O'CONNOR.

candidate for Register of Deeds, has lived in Eagle River for a great many years. His father, John O'Connor, founded the town and up to the time of his death was a leading business man there. Henry has worked in the woods and on the river for several



JAMES W. MCCORMICK.

Candidate for the assembly, is in the same boat as his opponent, Chas. Chafee. Both are in the field and both are without a district. When the Kitchen Cabinet of Wisconsin's Democracy finally decide on where they will put Oneida county, undoubtedly Judge McCormick will be the Republican candidate for assemblyman, but wherever they put us or whatever they do, all that was said last week by this paper goes, anyway.



JOSEPH W. BROWN.

candidate for Clerk of the Court, has lived in Rhinelander for the past three years. By trade he is a painter and follows that vocation for a livelihood. He is a man of good education and by all tests applicable is thoroughly well qualified to fill the position of court clerk. Mr. Brown has always been a working man and among his acquaintances is known as not only capable but worthy of the office he seeks. He will make a lively canvass and will not be found short on election day.

Circuit Court News.

The fall term was called to order Oct. 3, at 2 p. m. by Deputy Sheriff Thos. Hagan; Judge Bardeen presiding. The following jurors were excused for the term: Al. Bradford, J. J. Adams, A. M. Rogers, Jas. Timlin, E. Hollander, C. C. Bronson, H. C. Kiehl, F. S. Robbins, J. T. McGlavin and Chas. Keys.

The case of L. Ward against Kate Pier was continued on motion of defendant.

Case of Petrilla Durham against Stubblings et al. was continued by consent.

Case of W. H. Flett against Kate Pier was settled.

Chas. Langley and Frank Rief were arraigned and plead not guilty.

Case of state against Geo. Manson was continued for term.

Case of State against Eber Smith for shooting Al. Hickey was tried and a verdict of acquittal rendered. This is the one time famous Hixon shooting scrape. Dist. Attorney Shelton prosecuted Smith and John Barnes defended.

The case of the Minocqua dam breaking is now on trial and will probably last until to-morrow afternoon. A. W. Shelton and John Barnes are prosecuting and Willis Silverthorn and S. S. Miller appear for the defense. The term promises to continue well into next week. A great deal of time was wasted at the opening in waiting for some case on which both sides were ready. Nothing was done until Tuesday afternoon owing to this delay.

LATER.—At conclusion of the prosecutions testimony in the dam case, a motion was made by defendants' attorneys to dismiss for want of evidence, and it was so done. The case of Taylor and others for keeping a bagnio at Hixon is now on trial.

"Sidetracked" the comedy-drama which gave such excellent satisfaction here last season, is booked for the Grand Opera House next week Friday, the 14th.

St. Augustine's Guild will meet next Wednesday at Mrs. Joslin's.

Duck hunting on the Pelican river is said to be excellent this fall.

A new burner is being built at the Clayton mill by the Rhinelander Iron Co.

Jim Connors has moved his house to the rear end of his lot on Pelham St. and is building a fine new residence on the old site.

Prof. Basel gave a very novel exhibition of paper tearing which was extremely mystifying.—Ladington, (Mich.) Daily Mail.

Day & Daniels expect to put in about ten million up near Eagle this winter, and have already sent a crew of about twenty men up to get everything ready.

One of the most pleasing parts of the Carnival program was the rendering of John Brown's Body, by eight little girls.—Lima, O. Daily Times.

F. J. Pingry & Co. are moving their stock into the new store of T. B. McIndoe, on Brown-st. They will have as big a stock as any store in this section.

Manager Kingsly, of the Grand, has given the Arions a good sized guarantee for their performance here on the 17th, and he expects the people to turn out liberally.

A social ball will be given at the Grand Opera House, Wednesday, October 12. Music will be furnished by Hoxie's full orchestra and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Potter Drug Company's new store opened Monday. It is as neat and nicely arranged drug store as can be found anywhere in Northern Wisconsin. Their stock is new and they are after trade by giving value received to every customer.

The New North puts the straight Republican ticket at its mast head and will support it to the end. The party's nominations this year are clean, good and worthy of every Republican's support notwithstanding personal friendship and the almighty per-quader.

The Carnival at the Wheeler Opera House last night drew a good house. The special displays were very fine and every picture was heartily applauded, many of the audience remarked that the Carnival is the finest local show ever given in the city.—Toledo Evening Bee.

The Waterworks company, which has given anything but a satisfactory service to the people, has turned over a new leaf since the occurrence last week, and it looks as though they were going to give the people what they pay for—good water and plenty of it.

Any one desiring lessons in vocal music and wishing to arrange for the same with Miss Bray, will find her at the Congregational parsonage after five o'clock. Miss Bray has studied two years in the Chicago Musical College and can accommodate a limited number of pupils.

The numbering of buildings in the city is now being done by Chicago parties. The job is a pretty inferior looking one in many cases, but will no doubt prove a great convenience. A proposition will be made to the town board of putting up street signs.

The American Express Company has fixed up in good shape for its business here, since taking both routes. C. C. Shockley, the new agent, arrived from Watersmeet Monday, and took the office from Mr. Chambers Tuesday. A new horse and wagon has been sent here, and a new office has been fitted up in the Cover building on Stevens St. Rhinelander will be one of the best towns the American Express Company has on its list and they can afford to give the place good service.

The Republicanism of O. B. Moon who acted as secretary of the county convention here last week must be about as deep seated as his knowledge of base ball rules. After taking part in the convention and helping to nominate a ticket he went home and in the first issue of his paper belted some of the nominations. Does the Review mean to give it out that it is against every Rhinelander man be he democrat, republican, saint, sinner or farmers alliance? If it does, then the natural question follows: Does the Review represent the sentiment of Eagle River.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

Select From the

Best Assortment in Town

... It Costs no More.

at W. L. BEERS'

THE

Oneida Clothing House

—Is Showing the finest line of—

GENTS' Furnishings' Hats, Caps, Etc.

Ever Displayed in this Section of the Country.
Come and Look at the Bargains.

A Fine Line of Lumbermen's Heavy Goods

At Very Reasonable Rates.

Store Located 1 Door West First National Bank.

"The Best for the Least!"

MARTIN & CO
GROCERS

"The Best for the Least!"

Opposite First National Bank.

SHUTTLE & RISCH,
Merchant Tailors

A Good Fit Guaranteed in Every Case,
The Quality of Goods Guaranteed.

Call and be Convinced

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

In a fight at Coney Island, N. Y., John Griffin was knocked out by James Lynch.

A California received at Danvers, Mass., tells of the murder of Capt. G. F. Buckley and his wife by sailors on his vessel.

At reports from the detained steamships at the upper and lower quarantine stations in New York were favorable, and with fire island and Camp Low depopulated, the cholera may be said to be stamped out.

Mrs. JAMES PIERCE, to settle an old grudge, shot and killed the 8 and 10-year-old daughters of Charles Phillips near Huntington, W. Va.

W. W. WINDLE lowered the world's 5-mile bicycle record at Springfield, Mass., riding the full distance in 11 minutes, 41 seconds.

In the free-for-all race at Terre Haute, Ind., Mascoe lowered the world's pacing record to 2:01.

Eleven miners were imprisoned by a cave-in in a shaft in the Norrie mine at Ironwood, Mich. A rescuing party was working, but with little prospect of success before the men suffocated or starved.

Yale university at New Haven, Conn., celebrated the one hundred and ninety-third year of its existence.

Postmaster General WAXAMAKER has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps.

JAMES KOON and Charles Mosely were killed by Mexican cowboys near St. Hedery, Tex.

A fire in a building in New York occupied by Othman, Dyer & Southwick, dealers in woolen goods, caused a loss of \$100,000.

HENRY L. PFEFFER secured a verdict of \$20,000 against the Buffalo (N. Y.) Street Railway Company for the loss of both of his feet in an accident.

The Spar City stage was held up about 20 miles from Creede, Cal., by a lone highwayman and the passengers robbed of their valuables.

Over 30,000 acres of government land were sold in Michigan at prices ranging from \$5 to \$12.50 per acre.

FRED PAYETTE and Maggie Dubour were affianced lovers at Stillwater, Minn. Payette was killed by the fall of a tree and when Miss Dubour heard of the accident she drowned herself in the lake.

MICHAEL BRENNAN and Andrew Strakol, "filchers-in" at the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., were literally cooked to death by molten metal falling upon them.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated \$1,947,541,670, against \$1,491,420,182 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 16.9.

J. W. SMITH killed his wife and child at Redding, Cal., and was soon after lynched by a mob.

The famous signal station building at the summit of Pike's Peak in Colorado was burned.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 30th ult. numbered 208, against 211 the preceding week and 250 for the corresponding time last year.

The North German Lloyd steamer Murehin, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore with 1,200 immigrants on board. All were well.

ANTON PILGER, a farmer living near Columbus, O., has been notified that he is sole heir to an estate of \$2,000,000, left by George Miller, an English army officer.

Four powder mills at Schuylkill, Pa., blew up, causing great damage to property.

LORD WALTER S. BERNESFORD, alias Sidney Lascelles, the noted English forger, was sentenced at Rome, Ga., to six years hard labor in the penitentiary in that state.

ABRAHAM THOMPSON, one of the notorious miners in the Norrie mine at Ironwood, Mich., was rescued. The other two would probably perish.

R. G. DUN & Co., say in their weekly review that "business continues larger than ever at this time of the year and the commercial sky is without a cloud. Money is everywhere in ample supply and collections have rarely been more generally satisfactory."

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Grove Summit, N. Y., Levi Wise and Charles Flynn, engineer and fireman, were blown to pieces.

J. P. NIPRAI, sheriff of Cowley county, Kan., was shot and killed by bandits in the Osage country.

Fire at the Union stock yards in South Omaha, Neb., destroyed \$10,000 worth of sheds and burned or smothered 903 head of sheep.

AFTER a cruise of over two years and six months the whaling steamer Mary G. Hume arrived in San Francisco. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales, whose blubber and oil represented a value of \$100,000.

The storage tanks of the Eureka Pipe Line Company at Sistersville, W. Va., were burned, and Chief Engineer Davis and Foreman A. Poole lost their lives.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania in session at Pittsburgh issued warrants for the arrest of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers on the charge of treason for setting up in defiance of the constituted authority of the state a traitorous and rebellious government of its own in Homestead in July last.

Fifty freight cars and the transfer sheds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway in Chicago were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

The six children of Peter Heldt, of Racine, Wis., all died of diphtheria within two weeks.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The democrats of Colorado have endorsed the people's party state nominations.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Second district, E. H. Smith (dem.); Wisconsin, Second district, Lucien B. Caswell (rep.); Michigan, Second district, J. S. Gorman (dem.).

JAMES S. ORT, a negro, was hanged at Brant, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

SEVEN buildings, including the opera house, the bank, post office and Star office were destroyed by fire at North Bend, Neb.

A CALIFORNIA received at Danvers, Mass., tells of the murder of Capt. G. F. Buckley and his wife by sailors on his vessel.

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The people's party has nominated T. P. Hixon for congress in the First district of Wisconsin and Dr. Powell in the Seventh.

In state convention at Grand Rapids the Michigan republicans nominated Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte, for justice of the supreme court.

WILLIAM DWIGAN, smallest member of the masonic fraternity known, being only 49 inches high, died suddenly at his home in Shellsburg, Ia.

MASSACHUSETTS democrats in state convention in Boston renominated William E. Russell for governor.

The Michigan people's party in state convention at Lansing nominated William Newton, of Flint, for associate justice of the supreme court.

Dr. JAMES THOMPSON W. BARNETT, of Indiana, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York. He was 84 years old and well known all over the country.

The people's party has nominated Marcellus Andler for congress in the Fifth district of Wisconsin.

Rev. R. H. ALLEN, secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 71 years.

The official figures of the gubernatorial vote at the recent election in Maine give Cleaves (rep.), 67,553; Johnson (dem.), 55,978; Massey (pro.), 3,781; Knowlton (labr.), 1,860; Bateman (people's), 2,005; scattering, 12,512.

The Michigan prohibitionists have nominated P. T. Butler for congress in the Third district.

The democrats in Kansas opposed to fusion will hold a state convention at Topeka on the 7th inst.

FOREIGN.

WALDEMAR LIEBERT, cashier of the new Hotel Bristol on the Unter den Linden in Berlin, absconded with 75,000 marks in money and the bulk of the jewels and other valuables deposited in his charge.

SPEAKERS denouncing the American government for excluding the Chinese were made at the Pan Presbyterian council in Toronto.

The number of deaths from the cholera within the whole Russian empire from the beginning of the epidemic up to the 20th is officially reported at 135,640.

TWO MINING prospectors, William Corlett, of Galveston, Tex., and Henry Gosford, of St. Paul, Minn., were attacked and devoured by mountain lions in British Columbia.

MADON SHAPIRO, once known on the stage as Ruby Russell, and Dr. Woodburn Heron, an army surgeon, took their own lives in London. The couple had been living together.

TWELVE persons died at Angoulême, France, from the effects of eating what they supposed to be mushrooms.

In honor of the birth of his daughter Emperor William, of Germany, will pardon all female prisoners serving terms for first offenses committed while in distress or in fits of anger.

It was reported that the schooner J. W. Dean, a Nova Scotia boat, with a crew of fourteen men, had been lost.

TWO MEN were killed and five injured by the explosion of a boiler at Ennhrum, Ont.

GEN. CARL MULLER, the last surviving German officer who took part in the battle of Waterloo, died in Hannover, Germany, aged 99 years.

Further reports from the typhoon in Japan show that 2,600 houses were wrecked in the prefecture of Tokushima and 400 persons were killed.

If the Tory landlords of Ireland persist in enforcing wholesale evictions of their tenants in arrears for anti-home rule purposes the liberals promise a bitter land war in retaliation.

LATER.

Rotten Eggs for Gov. Buchanan.

MOBILE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A disgraceful occurrence took place at Mountville today, where Gov. Buchanan was speaking in behalf of the people's party. A crowd of democrats were among his hearers, and not liking what he said, they suddenly threw a lot of rotten eggs, tomatoes, etc., at the governor. The meeting broke up in disorder. The toughs would have assaulted the chief executive had it not been for the interference of officers.

To Avoid trial, Edward S. Dann, the Buffalo, N. Y., bank wrecker, committed suicide the 3rd.

The international monetary congress will meet in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22.

In a prize fight in the Fashion theater, Covington, Neb., the night of the 3rd, between Jack Keefe and George Roy, the latter received injuries from which he died.

A lot of wreckage and the bodies of six seamen floated ashore near Cherry Grove, N. C., the 3rd. There is nothing to indicate to what vessel the men belonged.

The plant of the Cary-Ogden company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes, in Chicago, were entirely destroyed by fire the night of the 3rd. Loss, \$160,000; insured.

J. BARLOW MOOREHEAD, aged 21 years, reported to be worth half a million dollars, and recently a Keeley cure patient, committed suicide the 3d by shooting himself through the heart at his boarding house in New York, the 3rd.

Four of the Homestead strikers, charged with treason, furnished the required \$10,000 bail each the 3d and were released. The men released were John Dierken, George Reynolds, Daniel Lynch and W. H. Gachez. David Lynch, another of the strikers who has been diligently sought for a month on the charge of murder, conspiracy and treason, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

In the great prairie fire that raged last week in the Bear river valley, Idaho, more than one thousand head of fat cattle were burned to death, nine houses and four cabins burned and three men fatally injured.

At a conference of democratic leaders held at Milwaukee the 3rd, it was decided to hold the extra session to reappoint the state Tuesday, Oct. 11. As soon as the supreme court formally hands down its decision the call will be issued by Gov. Peck.

THE TREASURY.

Interesting Figures from the Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The public debt statement issued from the treasury department Saturday shows a decrease in the debt during the last month amounting to \$3,451,829. There was an increase of \$80 in the interest bearing debt; a decrease of \$798,345 in non-interest bearing debt, and an increase of \$2,743,574 in the cash balance or surplus. The surplus including the one hundred million gold, greenback redemption fund, is \$141,935,919. The treasury holds \$240,605,408 in gold and bullion, against which there are \$14,210,399 in gold certificates outstanding. Silver assets aggregate \$454,725,783, against which there are \$435,851,677 in silver certificates and treasury silver notes outstanding. The national bank debt to-day, less the \$131,805,018 surplus and less the treasury amounts to \$244,022,246, of which \$685,031,179 is interest bearing debt, made up of \$509,669,070 4 per cents, and \$225,354,500 2 per cent bonds.

Government receipts during September aggregated \$21,841,278, against \$28,001,247 in September, 1891. Customs receipts were heavy, amounting to \$17,209,947, or fully three million more than in September a year ago; and internal revenue receipts amounted to \$14,735,887, or nearly two millions more than in September, 1891. Expenditures during last month aggregated \$28,917,708, against \$22,034,831 in September, 1891. Receipts from all sources for the last three months, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, aggregated \$100,455,563, or nine and a quarter millions more than in July, August and September, 1891; while expenditures during the last three months were \$95,347,083, or about fourteen millions more than during the corresponding months of 1891.

FELL FROM A BALLOON.

Two Men at Peoria, Ill., Sustain Accidents That Will Prove Fatal.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 3.—James Gomes and J. A. Loomis went up in a balloon from Central park Sunday and were thrown out. Gomes' back was broken and Loomis had his breast caved in and an arm and leg broken. Gomes had both arms broken and it is doubtful if either of the men will live. Both were experienced aeronauts. Gomes is a Portuguese who has been in the business all his life and Loomis made his one hundred and sixtieth trip Sunday. The feat of going up in a balloon and dropping from a parachute is so old here that something new had to be devised. The men went up in a balloon, hanging on to a trapeze bar, on which they performed in mid-air. They made the ascension all right, although the wind was blowing hard. They drifted fully a mile and alighted in a clump of trees. As soon as the balloon struck the trees the trapeze bar broke and they were dashed to the ground. Neither of them is 30 years of age. Last Sunday they attempted a similar feat and the wind blew them into the lake. They were taken out half drowned.

INDIAN CORN.

Progress of Its Introduction Into Germany—Mills Established at Hamburg.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Colman J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States agricultural department, has written a letter from Berlin to John C. New, the American consul here, stating that Charles Scholvin will open his new Indian corn mill at Hamburg this month. He will grind only American corn. He has the latest improved American machinery. This will make two corn mills in Hamburg for the exclusive grinding of the American grain. The first mill erected had to work night and day, and then could not fill its orders. Col. Murphy adds that he expects to place the corn in every part of the country. He will begin by giving the people gratis large quantities of the flour as samples. A large bakery is soon to be opened in Berlin where nothing will be produced but what is made of corn. He further says that the report of the government commission appointed to examine into the method of preparing corn will soon be issued, and that he has been assured that it will be highly favorable to corn as human food.

STRIKERS ARRAIGNED.

The Homestead Men Accused of Treason Held in \$10,000 Bail Each.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 3.—The five members of the advisory board of the Homestead strikers who were arrested Friday night on a charge of high treason were arraigned before Justice Paxson Saturday. They pleaded not guilty and Justice Paxson on application fixed the bail of each at \$10,000. Only one of them, William Baird, had bondsmen at hand and the attorneys for the others said they would furnish bail on Monday. W. J. Brennan, chief counsel for the strikers, said that the probable outcome of the arrest would be the preferring of charges of high treason against the Carnegie officials. At Homestead the strikers say that if a conviction is obtained they will carry the cases to the United States supreme court. They claim that as a state cannot declare war there can be no treason to a state government, and that therefore the old law is not valid. The Lawrenceville strikers are expecting that a like move will be made against them.

BAD CROSSING ACCIDENT.

One Person Instantly Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 3.—A buggy, in which were William Steinhoff, John Williams and a young girl named Pile Olson, was struck by a freight train Saturday morning while crossing the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Johnson's crossing, and Steinhoff was instantly killed. The girl had both legs cut off at the knee, and Williams was badly bruised, but will recover. The horse they were driving was killed. The party were returning from a dance at Union Grove.

A HUNGRY MOB.

Starving Mexicans Fight for Bread—They Overpowered a Regiment of Soldiers and Took a Warehouse of Thousands of Bushels of Grain—One Man Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 3.—Homer Finlay, formerly a well-known citizen of San Antonio, but who for the past six years has been engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Mexico, arrived here Sunday and gave a vivid account of the famine riot which occurred in that city last Sunday, and of which but very brief mention was made in the City of Mexico newspapers. He says that it was one of the most exciting and pitiable scenes ever witnessed in the republic, and that another serious outbreak of the same kind is threatened at any time.

Mexico is the capital state of Michigan and the residence of the archbishop of the diocese. It is one of the most beautiful cities in southern Mexico, but notwithstanding all of its attractions its several thousand poor people are on the verge of starvation, owing to the total failure of the crops for the last four seasons and a scarcity of all food supplies. Mr. Finlay said:

"When the famine was threatened several months ago several of the wealthy merchants of Mexico started for large quantities of corn in the United States, the total shipments amounting to 75,000 bushels, which is enough to have supplied the suffering people. These speculators, however, put up the prices and extorted what little money the poor people had in a short time. For the past few months the suffering among the poor has been intense and many deaths have occurred. The streets became thronged with beggars and the hungry men, women and children made a heartrending appeal for help.

"This was kept up until last Sunday, when the starving mob organized themselves into a mob and drove by desperate means a great quantity of corn from the stores of the city. There were fully 4,000 people in the mob, and the police were utterly powerless to stop its progress. One man, or, at least, was killed, and but little corn was found. The frenzy of the mob increased. The two regiments of federal cavalry and one of infantry stationed at that point were called out to quell the riot, but their appearance only added to the desperation of the starving people. The commander placed the soldiers in front of the mob, but they fought their way through. Several persons were injured.

"Gen. Mercede, the governor of the state, by this time had made his appearance on the scene, and, in a speech to the mob, he urged them to make steps to relieve their suffering. The soldiers opened fire upon the people and one man was killed and several wounded. Acting on command of his leader the mob started for the warehouses of Joseph Martinez, in which 5,000 bushels of corn were stored. They broke down the doors and carried away as much as they could carry away. As soon as their temporary wants had been supplied the mob quickly dispersed."

AS AGREED WITH CHILI.

Three Commissioners to Hear and Determine Claims Will Be Appointed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Minister Egan is on his way to this country, bearing with him the treaty for the determination and settlement of the claims of United States citizens against the Chilean authorities arising out of the attacks upon them at Valparaiso during the civil war. The treaty consists of twelve articles. Summarized they are as follows:

Article 1 refers all claims arising under the treaty to three commissioners, one to be appointed by the president of the United States, one by the president of the Chilean republic and the third by agreement of the two presidents, or by the president of the Swiss confederation in the event of their failure to agree on the appointment. Article 2 declares the commission to be composed of three members, to be decided upon all claims referred to it. Article 3 provides for the filing of possible vacancies in the commission, and article 3 names Washington as the place of its meeting. The latter article also fixes the time of meeting, which is to be within six months of the ratification of the treaty, and provides that the concurring judgment of two of the three commissioners shall be binding in every decision and award.

Article 5 limits the evidence on which the commission shall act to such as the respective governments shall furnish.

Article 6 provides that the decisions of the commissioners, or of any two of them, shall be conclusive and final, and provides for the settlement of all claims being made in gold coin of the United States. The article also provides for the payment of interest on awards and for the limitation of the rate and period.

Article 7 binds the high contracting parties to give effect to the decisions of the commission without objection, evasion or delay.

Article 8 requires all claims to be presented within two months of the first meeting of the commission for business, but gives the commission power to extend that period for reasonable cause by a further period of two months.

Article 9 limits the duration of the commission to six months, except under unavoidable circumstances, and requires all payments awarded to be paid by the government to which the award is made within six months after the final decision.

Article 10 deals with minutes, the employment of secretaries and the remuneration of the commissioners and of all minor officials; those of equal rank of each government to have equal pay, and the chief commissaries to be paid by the two governments in equal moieties; the expense to be defrayed out of a rateable deduction, not exceeding 5 per cent, on the sums awarded, so far as such deduction will be available; the excess of expense to be paid by the governments in equal moieties.

Article 11 binds the government to accept the decision of the commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of the questions submitted to it. Article 12 provides for the ratification of the treaty by both republics in accordance with the requirements of their respective constitutions.

Faced a Flying Train.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—An unidentified man committed suicide Saturday afternoon at Edwardsville crossing in a peculiarly horrible manner. He was walking beside the Big Four track, and as the Alton express came dashing along he stepped on the track, folded his arms and prepared for death. The train was only a few yards away, and just as the engine bore down upon him he sprang head first at it like a person would in diving. He was instantly killed.

Boy Dragged to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—The people of Independence avenue, a crowded thoroughfare, witnessed a horrible tragedy Saturday afternoon. Lee Ellington, a boy 10 years old, was riding a horse to a water trough. He had tied the halter around his wrist. The horse took fright and ran away, throwing the boy to the ground and dragging him at a terrible speed along the street. The horse ran 2 miles before he was stopped. The boy in the meantime had been killed, and his body had been reduced to a pulp. Hundreds of people witnessed the accident.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Accusations of Treason Brought Against Homestead Strike Leaders, and Warrants Issued for Their Arrest.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania assembled here Friday for the October term and its first act was to issue warrants for the arrest of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers on the charge of treason for setting up in defiance of the constituted authority of the state a traitorous and rebellious government of its own in Homestead in July last. The information was made before Chief Justice Paxton by County Detective Harry Reitzhoefer in the name of the commonwealth against the following persons:

David H. Shannon, John McClellan, David Leach, Thomas J. Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell, Harry Payne, Elmer E. Hall, Isaac Myers, Henry Bayard, Y. W. Brown, George Chamman, Isaac Critchlow, Miller Colgan, John Corlie, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cosh, William McCormick, Michael Cummings, William Combs, John Dierken, Patrick Fagan, W. H. Gusher, Matthew Harris, Kent Kennedy, John Miller, O. S. Stewart, John Murray, M. H. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, William L. Roberts, George Rylands and George W. Saver.

The information states that the defendants, who are inhabitants and residents of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "did ordain, prepare and levy war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the end that the constitution, laws and authority were defied, resisted and subverted; and that the said defendants, on July 1, with hundreds of others, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, revolvers, cannons, swords, knives and clubs, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assemble together in the borough of Homestead, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and then and there with force and arms did falsely and traitorously array themselves in insurrection and rebellion against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of the said defendants."

Chief Justice Paxton at once issued warrants for the arrest of the accused and officers were dispatched by the sheriff to Homestead to serve them. The action of the county authorities was entirely

NEW NORTH.

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RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

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County Clerk.....G. H. Brown.
County Treasurer.....E. P. Brown.
District Attorney.....J. W. McCarty.
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johnson.
Clerk of Court.....A. D. Johnson.
Supt. of Schools.....T. L. Johnson.
Surgeon.....J. L. Johnson.
Municipal Judge.....Paul Brown.
Coroner.....J. L. Johnson.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M.
Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.
Services every Sunday, Mass service at 10:30 A. M.
Sabbath school at 10:45 A. M.
Rev. Father J. J. Johnson, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Sabbath school at 10:45 A. M.
Rev. D. C. Savage, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
Services twice a month, also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJong, Pastor.



[Original.]

SUE ROGERS

was about as

purty as a

as ever

sunned her

on the Pa-

cific slope.

She was a

kinder de-

ceivin' critter,

not that she

meant to be

deceivin' but

her disposition

was so differ-

ent from her

looks. Her hair

was brown, and

her eyes was

blue an' in-

herent lookin'

as a baby's, an'

she hed a

little mouth that

allers looked

like it was

jest ready to

curve into a

cry. She looked

as kind as a

mousse, but

she was as

brave as any

woman ever

was.

Hevin' almost

grew up amongst

us, we all liked

an' respected

her, which

them that

knowed her

couldn't help

do. We all felt

kind near to

her, a minglin'

of awe an' pity

together. You

know how

men will feel

toward a

brave little

woman that's

got a lot of

trouble to

contend with.

An' that was

Sue's trouble.

Her father

would

gamble and

drink.

There wasn't

a cleverer man

in the place

than Ol' Si

Rogers. He

was a

good workman,

an' made

good money.

But keep it,

he couldn't.

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playin' poker,

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NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence

DOMESTIC.

In a fight at Coney Island, N. Y., John Griffin, a black man, was killed by a white man, and was declared light.

For the purpose of New York city were killed with counterfeit \$2 bills of the

series.

SAMUEL A. KIRK and his mother were fatally hurt in a runaway accident at

California, O.

When an old "blue law" notices have been posted at Stonington, Conn., saying that "the using of profane or

obscene language, also shouting, brawling and quarreling" is in violation of

the law, and that hereafter that law will be rigidly enforced.

Five of the notorious Jackson gang of moonshiners were captured by federal officers at their illicit distillery in the Tennessee hill fastnesses.

The estate of the late George William Curtis, of New York, amounts to about \$70,000.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from Antwerp, with over 500 immigrants on board, was released from quarantine at Philadelphia.

The McCahan Sugar Refining Company, which is opposed to the sugar trust, organized at Philadelphia with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

FREDERICK M. LEXINGTON murdered his wife and fatally wounded his daughter in Paterson, N. J., and then committed suicide.

LENA SCHMIDT, a German woman at Bordentown, N. J., while insane murdered three small children by choking them to death.

Five members of a band of smugglers were captured by custom house guards near Del Rio, Tex., with large quantities of dutiable goods in their possession.

In a collision on the Western Railway of Alabama near Opelika, La. and Tom Hills, the engineer and fireman, were killed and six persons were seriously injured.

Three men were killed and three seriously injured in a wreck on the Vandalia line near Greenville, Ill.

STEFAN ZACHA, of Lake Elmo, Minn., in a fit of jealousy killed Mary Mendick, his sweetheart, and then took his own life.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New York, a corporation which has had a life for over eighty years, will go out of business.

The finest residence portion of Fort Bragg, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

Col. WILLIAM P. CANADAY, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, who was charged with theft by his partner in business, committed suicide by shooting himself.

The reapportionment act passed by the special session of the Wisconsin legislature has been declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

A WOMAN named Montrose charges that within a period of ten months forty new-born infants were murdered by Dr. H. C. Beale at his hospital in San Francisco.

A CROQUETIST at Brunswick, Ga., did great damage to property.

The schooner May Gibson was sunk by a hurricane off the Texas coast and four of the crew were drowned.

VALUABLE discoveries of onyx have been made at Bridgewater, Va.

The annual report of Thomas J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, notes a continuance of the policy of allotting lands to the Indians as individuals and treating them as future citizens of the United States. Eventually, the commissioner thinks, the agency system will be destroyed and also the Indian bureau.

At Kent, O., Fred Wuerster and Louis Hubn while crossing the Erie railroad in a wagon were struck by a train and instantly killed.

This world's record for the light harness horse, either trotting or pacing, was lowered at Terre Haute, Ind., by Nancy Hawks, who trotted a mile in 2:04.

JOHN HUBBARD, a shanty boatman near Paducah, Ky., killed his child to death because he did not wish to care for it while his wife was sick.

The entire business portion of the coal mining town of Runkles, Pa., was burned. 18 buildings were destroyed.

The White Star liner Tonic, which arrived at quarantine, New York, made the quick time of 5 days, 21 hours and 8 minutes.

SAMUEL ADKINSON's residence at Tellico, Tenn., was struck by lightning and Mr. and Mrs. Adkinson and their two children were killed.

Five destroyed thirty-one small cottages in New Orleans.

A riotous of the large works of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport, N. J., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

The woolen mill of Sayles & Jenks at Warren, Mass., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000.

A grand jury in Chicago voted to indict Michael C. McDonald for attempting to bribe justice Woodman.

THIRTY young men, Oril Sweet, Charles Ketchum and Charles Smith, were struck by a train at Northeast, Pa., and killed.

At the annual meeting in Dallas, Tex., of the Switchmen's Mutual Association John G. Wilson, of La Crosse, Wis., was elected grand chief in place of Frank Sweeney.

The faculty has shut down another time-honored custom at Yale college, New Haven, by prohibiting the annual rush between the sophomore and freshman classes.

It was reported that the mills controlled by the paper trust would be closed until the middle of November, rendering idle 50,000 men throughout the country.

HOODES set fire to the grass on the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma, and thousands of acres were burned over, causing the loss of many cattle.

JAMES S. OTT, a negro, was hanged at Branford, Miss., for the murder of

his wife.

SEVEN buildings, including the opera house, the bank, post office and

Star office were destroyed by fire at North Bend, Neb.

A CABLEGRAM received at Danvers, Mass., tells of the murder of Capt. G. D. Buckley and his wife by sailors on his vessel.

All reports from the detained steamships at the upper and lower quarantine stations in New York were favorable, and with Fire Island and Camp Law depopulated, the cholera may be said to be stamped out.

Mrs. JAMES P. KIRK, to settle an old grudge, shot and killed the 8 and 10-year-old daughters of Charles Billups near Huntington, W. Va.

W. W. WINDLE lowered the world's 5-mile bicycle record at Springfield, Mass., riding the full distance in 11 minutes, 41 seconds.

In the free-for-all race at Terre Haute, Ind., Nascoe lowered the world's pacing record to 2:04.

ELEVEN miners were imprisoned by a cave-in in a shaft in the Norrie mine at Ironwood, Mich. A rescuing party was working, but with little prospect of success before the men suffocated or starved.

YALE university at New Haven, Conn., celebrated the one hundred and ninety-third year of its existence.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WAXAMAKER has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps.

JAMES KOON and Charles Mosely were killed by Mexican cowboys near St. Heddy, Tex.

A FIRE in a building in New York occupied by Othman, Dyer & Southwick, dealers in woolen goods, caused a loss of \$100,000.

HENRY L. PFEFFER secured a verdict of \$20,000 against the Buffalo (N. Y.) Street Railway Company for the loss of both of his feet in an accident.

The Spar City stage was held up about 20 miles from Creede, Cal., by a lone highwayman and the passengers robbed of their valuables.

OVER 50,000 acres of government land were sold in Michigan at prices ranging from \$5 to \$12.50 per acre.

FRED PAYETTE and Maggie Dubour were affianced lovers at Stillwater, Minn. Payette was killed by the fall of a tree and when Miss Dubour heard of the accident she drowned herself in the lake.

MICHAEL BRENNEN and Andrew Skol, "fillers-in" at the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., were literally cooked to death by molten metal falling upon them.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated \$1,057,511,070, against \$1,191,434,182 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 10.9.

J. W. SMITH killed his wife and child at Redding, Cal., and was soon after lynched by a mob.

The famous signal station building at the summit of Pike's Peak in Colorado was burned.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 30th ult. numbered 208, against 211 the preceding week and 230 for the corresponding time last year.

The North German Lloyd steamer Murelin, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore with 1,200 immigrants on board. All were well.

ANTON PUGER, a farmer living near Columbus, O., has been notified that he is sole heir to an estate of \$2,000,000, left by George Miller, an English army officer.

Four powder mills at Schaghticoke, N. Y., blew up, causing great damage to property.

LORD WALTER S. BERSFORD, alias Sidney Lascelles, the noted English forger, was sentenced at Rome, Ga., to six years hard labor in the penitentiary in that state.

ABRAHAM THOMPSON, one of the embattled miners in the Norrie mine at Ironwood, Mich., was rescued. The other twelve would probably perish.

R. G. DUN & Co., say in their weekly review that "business continues larger than ever at this time of the year and the commercial sky is without a cloud. Money is everywhere in ample supply and collections have rarely been more generally satisfactory."

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Grove Summit, N. Y., Levi Wise and Charles Flynn, engineer and fireman, were blown to pieces.

J. T. NUPAL, sheriff of Cowley county, Kan., was shot and killed by bandits in the Osage country.

FIRE at the Union stock yards in South Omaha, Neb., destroyed \$10,000 worth of sheds and burned or smothered 900 head of sheep.

AFTER a cruise of over two years and six months the whaling steamer Mary G. Hume arrived in San Francisco. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales, whose bone and oil represented a value of \$100,000.

THE storage tanks of the Eureka Pipe Line Company at Sistersville, W. Va., were burned, and Chief Engineer Davis and Foreman A. Poole lost their lives.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania in session at Pittsburgh issued warrants for the arrest of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers on the charge of treason for setting up in defiance of the constituted authority of the state a traitorous and rebellious government of its own in Homestead in July last.

Fifty freight cars and the transfer sheds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway in Chicago were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

The six children of Peter Heidt, of Racine, Wis., all died of diphtheria within two weeks.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The democrats of Colorado have endorsed the people's party state nominations.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Second district, E. R. Smith (dem.); Wisconsin, Second district, Lucien B. Caswell (rep.); Michigan, Second district, J. S. Gorman (d. a.).

The people's party has nominated F. F. Hixon for congress in the First district of Wisconsin and Dr. Powell in the Seventh.

In state convention at Grand Rapids the Michigan republicans nominated Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte, for justice of the supreme court.

WILLIAM DWIGAN, smallest member of the masonic fraternity known, being only 40 inches high, died suddenly at his home in Shelbyville, Ia.

MASSACHUSETTS democrats in state convention in Boston renominated William E. Russell for governor.

The Michigan people's party in state convention at Lansing nominated William Newton, of Flint, for associate justice of the supreme court.

EX-JUDGE THOMAS W. BARNETT, of Indiana, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York. He was 81 years old and well known all over the country.

The people's party has nominated Marcellus Audier for congress in the Fifth district of Wisconsin.

REV. R. H. ALLEN, secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 71 years.

The official figures of the gubernatorial vote at the recent election in Maine give Cleaves (rep.), 67,535; Johnson (dem.), 55,973; Massey (pro.), 3,781; Knowlton (labor), 1,890; Bateman (people's), 3,035; scattering, 12,512.

The Michigan prohibitionists have nominated P. T. Butler for congress in the Third district.

The democrats in Kansas opposed to fusion will hold a state convention at Topeka on the 7th inst.

FOREIGN.

WALDEMAR LEBERT, cashier of the new Hotel Lisbon on the Unter den Linden in Berlin, absconded with 75,000 marks in money and the bulk of the jewels and other valuables deposited in his charge.

SEVERAL denouncing the American government for excluding the Chinese were made at the Pan Presbyterian council in Toronto.

The number of deaths from the cholera within the whole Russian empire from the beginning of the epidemic up to the 20th is officially reported at 185,649.

TWO MINING prospectors, William Corlett, of Balmston, Tex., and Henry Corlett, of St. Paul, Minn., were attacked and devoured by mountain lions in British Columbia.

MAMBO STARR, once known on the stages as Ruby Russell, and Dr. Woodburn Heron, an army surgeon, took their own lives in London. The couple had been living together.

TWENTY persons died at Angonleme, France, from the effects of eating what they supposed to be mushrooms.

In honor of the birth of his daughter Emperor William, of Germany, will pardon all female prisoners serving terms for first offenses committed while in distress or in fits of anger.

It was reported that the schooner J. W. Dunn, a Nova Scotia boat, with a crew of fourteen men, had been lost.

TWO MEN were killed and five injured by the explosion of a boiler at Embury, Ont.

GEN. CARL METTLER, the last surviving German officer who took part in the battle of Waterloo, died in Hannover, Germany, aged 99 years.

FURTHER reports from the typhoon in Japan show that 2,600 houses were wrecked in the prefecture of Tokushima and 400 persons were killed.

If the Irish landlords of Ireland persist in enforcing wholesale evictions of their tenants in arrears for anti-home rule purposes the liberals promise a bitter land war in retaliation.

LAYER.

Rotten Eggs for Gov. Buchanan.

MISSOURI, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A disgraceful occurrence took place at Knoxville today, where Gov. Buchanan was speaking in behalf of the people's party. A crowd of democrats were among his hearers, and not liking what he said, they suddenly threw a lot of rotten eggs, tomatoes, etc., at the governor. The meeting broke up in disorder. The toughs would have assaulted the chief executive had it not been for the interference of officers.

To avoid trial, Edward S. Dann, the Buffalo, N. Y., bank wrecker, committed suicide the 3rd.

The international monetary congress will meet in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22.

In a prize fight in the Fashion theater, Covington, Neb., the night of the 3rd, between Jack Keefe and George Roy, the latter received injuries from which he died.

A LOT of wreckage and the bodies of six seamen floated ashore near Cherry Grove, N. C., the 3rd. There is nothing to indicate to what vessel the men belonged.

The plant of the Cary-Ogden company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes, in Chicago, were entirely destroyed by fire the night of the 3rd. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

J. FARLOW MOORHEAD, aged 21 years, reported to be worth half a million dollars, and recently a Keeley cure patient, committed suicide the 3d by shooting himself through the heart at his boarding house in New York, the 3rd.

Four of the Homestead strikers, charged with treason, furnished the required \$10,000 bail each the 3d and were released. The men released were John Dierken, George Reynolds, Daniel Lynch and W. H. Gachez. David Lynch, another of the strikers who has been diligently sought for a month on the charge of murder, conspiracy and treason, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

In the great prairie fire that raged last week in the Bear river valley, Idaho, more than one thousand head of fat cattle were burned to death, nine houses and four cabins burned and three men fatally injured.

At a conference of democratic leaders held at Milwaukee the 3rd, it was decided to hold the extra session to reappoint the state Tuesday, Oct. 11. As soon as the supreme court formally hands down its decision the call will be issued by Gov. Peck.

THE TREASURY.

Interesting Figures from the Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The public debt statement issued from the treasury department Saturday shows a decrease in the debt during the last month amounting to \$3,451,829. There was an increase of \$90 in the interest-bearing debt; a decrease of \$79,345 in non-interest-bearing debt, and an increase of \$2,743,574 in the cash balance or surplus. The surplus including the one hundred million gold, greenback redemption fund is \$310,535,719. The treasury holds \$240,603,338 in gold and bullion, against which there are \$121,210,339 in gold certificates outstanding. Silver assets aggregate \$154,725,736, against which there are \$455,851,677 in silver certificates and treasury silver notes outstanding. The national bank debt to-day, less the \$151,842,918 surplus cash in the treasury, amounts to \$344,024,245, of which \$385,031,179 is interest-bearing debt, made up of \$359,666,070 4 per cents, and \$25,365,109 2 per cents, bonds.

Government receipts during September aggregated \$11,811,274, against \$9,001,217 in September, 1891. Customs receipts were heavy, amounting to \$47,200,947, or fully three million more than in September a year ago; and internal revenue receipts amounted to \$13,555,887, or nearly two millions more than in September, 1891. Expenditures during last month aggregated \$28,917,798, against \$23,024,891 in September, 1891. Receipts from all sources for the last three months, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, aggregated \$100,455,503, or nine and a quarter millions more than in July, August and September, 1891; while expenditures during the last three months were \$98,247,083, or about fourteen millions more than during the corresponding months of 1891.

FELL FROM A BALLOON.

Two Men at Peoria, Ill., Sustain Accidents That Will Prove Fatal.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 3.—James Gomes and J. A. Loomis went up in a balloon from Central park Sunday and were thrown out. Gomes' back was broken and Loomis had his breast caved in and an arm and leg broken. Gomes had both arms broken and it is doubtful if either of the men will live. Both were experienced aeronauts. Gomes is a Portuguese who has been in the business all his life and Loomis made his one hundred and sixtieth trip Sunday. The feat of going up in a balloon and dropping from a parachute is so old here that something new had to be devised. The men went up in a balloon, hanging on to a trapeze bar, on which they performed in mid-air. They made the ascent all right, although the wind was blowing hard. They drifted fully a mile and alighted in a clump of trees. As soon as the balloon struck the trees the trapeze bar broke and they were dashed to the ground. Neither of them is 30 years of age. Last Sunday they attempted a similar feat and the wind blew them into the lake. They were taken out half drowned.

INDIAN CORN.

Progress of Its Introduction Into Germany—Mills Established at Hamburg.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Colchias J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States agricultural department, has written a letter from Berlin to John C. New, the American consul here, stating that Charles Scholvin will open his new Indian corn mill at Hamburg this month. He will grind only American corn. He has the latest improved American machinery. This will make two corn mills in Hamburg for the exclusive grinding of the American grain. The first mill erected had to work night and day, and then could not fill its orders. Col. Murphy adds that he expects to place the corn in every part of the country. He will begin by giving the people gratis large quantities of the flour as samples. A large bakery is soon to be opened in Berlin where nothing will be produced but what is made of corn. He further says that the report of the government commission appointed to examine into the method of preparing corn will soon be issued, and that he has been assured that it will be highly favorable to corn as human food.

STRIKERS ARRANGED.

The Homestead Men Accused of Treason Held in \$10,000 Bail Each.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 3.—The five members of the advisory board of the Homestead strikers who were arrested Friday night on a charge of high treason were arraigned before Justice Paxson Saturday. They pleaded not guilty and Justice Paxson on application fixed the bail of each at \$10,000. Only one of them, William Baird, had bondsman at hand and the attorneys for the others said they would furnish bail on Monday. W. J. Brennan, chief counsel for the strikers, said that the probable outcome of the arrest would be the preferring of charges of high treason against the Carnegie officials.

At Homestead the strikers say that if a conviction is obtained they will carry the cases to the United States supreme court. They claim that as a state cannot declare war there can be no treason to a state government, and that therefore the old law is not valid. The Lawrenceville strikers are expecting that a like move will be made against them.

BAD CROSSING ACCIDENT.

One Person Instantly Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 3.—A buggy, in which were William Steinhoffel, John Williams and a young girl named John Oleson, was struck by a freight train Saturday morning while crossing the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Johnson's crossing, and Steinhoffel was instantly killed. The girl had both legs cut off at the knee, and Williams was badly bruised, but will recover. The horse they were driving was killed. The party were returning from a dance at Union Grove.

A HUNGRY MOB.

Starving Mexicans Fight for Bread—They Overpower a Regiment of Soldiers and Sack a Warehouse of Thousands of Bushels of Grain—One Man Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 3.—Homer Minley, formerly a well-known citizen of San Antonio, but who for the past six years has been engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Morlia, Mexico, arrived here Sunday and gave a vivid account of the famine riot which occurred in that city last Sunday, and of which but very brief mention was made in the City of Mexico newspapers. He says that it was one of the most exciting and pitiable scenes ever witnessed in the republic, and that another serious outbreak of the same kind is threatened at any time.

Morlia is the capital state of Michoacan and the residence of the archbishop of the diocese. It is one of the most beautiful cities in southern Mexico, but notwithstanding all of its attractions its several thousand poor people are on the verge of starvation, owing to the total failure of the crops for the last four seasons and a scarcity of all food supplies. Mr. Minley said:

"When the famine was threatened several months ago several of the wealthy merchants of Morlia conspired to raise a revolt against the United States, the total shipments amounting to 75,000 bushels, which is enough to have supplied the suffering people. These speculators, however, put up the prices and extorted what little money the poor people had in a short time. For the past two months the suffering among the poor has been intense and many deaths have occurred. The streets became thronged with beggars and the hunger men, women and children made a heartrending appeal for help.

"This was kept up until last Sunday, when the starving horde organized themselves into a mob and drove by force from a convent of nuns upon the food stores of the city. There were fully 6,000 people in the mob, and the police were utterly powerless to stop its progress. One merceria, or food store, was entered and but little corn was found. The frenzy of the mob increased. The two regiments of federal cavalry and one of infantry stationed at Morlia were called out to quell the mob, but their appearance only a led to the desperation of the starving people. The commander planted the soldiers in front of the mob, but they fought their way through. Several persons were injured.

"Gen. Mercade, the governor of the state, by this time had made his appearance and came near falling a victim to the mob. He was taken to a hospital to relieve his suffering. The soldiers opened fire upon the people and one man was killed and several wounded. Acting on command of its leader the mob started for the granaries of Joseph Martinez, in which 2,000 bushels of corn were stored. They broke open the doors and supplied the hungry with all they could carry away. As soon as their temporary wants had been supplied the mob quietly dispersed."

AS AGREED WITH CHILI.

Three Commissioners to Hear and Determine Claims Will Be Appointed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Minister Egan is on his way to this country, bearing with him the treaty for the determination and settlement of the claims of United States citizens against the Chilean authorities arising out of the attacks upon them at Valparaiso during the civil war. The treaty consists of twelve articles. Summarized they are as follows:

Article 1 refers all claims arising under the treaty to the commissioners, one to be appointed by the president of the United States, one by the president of the Chilean republic and the third by agreement of the two presidents, or by the president of the Swiss confederation in the event of their failure to agree on the appointment. Article 2 declares the commission to be competent and obliged to decide upon all claims referred to it. Article 3 provides for the filling of possible vacancies in the commission, and article 3 names Washington as the place of its meeting. The latter article also fixes the time of meeting, which is to be within six months of the ratification of the treaty, and provides that the concuring judgment of the three commissioners shall be binding in every decision and award.

Article 5 limits the evidence on which the commission shall act to such as the respective governments shall furnish.

Article 6 provides that the decisions of the commissioners, or of any two of them, shall be conclusive and final, and no appeal shall be allowed, except in the case of awards being made in gold coin of the United States. The article also provides for the payment of interest on awards and for the limitation of the rate and period.

Article 7 binds the high contracting parties to give effect to the decisions of the commission without objection, excepting all payments of all pecuniary awards being made in gold coin of the United States. The article also provides for the payment of interest on awards and for the limitation of the rate and period.

Article 9 limits the duration of the commission to six months, except under unavoidable circumstances, and requires all payments awarded to be paid by the government to another at the capital of the government to whom the award is made within six months after the final decision.

Article 10 deals with minutes, the employment of secretaries and the remuneration of the commissioners and of all minor officials; those of equal rank and of the same government to have equal pay, and the third commissioner to be paid by the two governments in equal moieties; the expense to be defrayed out of a rateable deduction, not exceeding 5 per cent, on the sums awarded so far as such deduction will be available; the excess of expense to be paid by the governments in equal moieties.

Article 11 binds the government to accept the decision of the commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of the questions referred to it. Article 12 provides for the ratification of the treaty by both republics in accordance with the requirements of their respective constitutions.

Faced a Flying Train.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—An unidentified man committed suicide Saturday afternoon at Edwardsville crossing in a peculiarly horrible manner. He was walking beside the Big Four track, and as the Alton express came dashing along he stepped on the track, folded his arms and prepared for death. The train was only a few yards away, and just as the engine bore down upon him he sprang head first at it like a person would in diving. He was instantly killed.

Boy Dragged to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—The people of Independence avenue, a crowded thoroughfare, witnessed a horrible tragedy Saturday afternoon. Lee Ellington, a boy 10 years old, was riding a horse to a water trough. He had tied the halter around his wrist. The horse took fright and ran away, throwing the boy to the ground and dragging him at a terrible speed along the street. The horse ran 3 miles before he was stopped. The boy in the meantime had been killed, and his body had been reduced to a pulp. Hundreds of people witnessed the accident.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Accusations of Treason Brought Against Homestead Strike Leaders, and Warrants Issued for Their Arrest.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania assembled here Friday for the October term and its first act was to issue warrants for the arrest of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers on the charge of treason for setting up in defiance of the constituted authority of the state a traitorous and rebellious government of its own in Homestead in July last. The information was made before Chief Justice Paxton by County Detective Harry Heltzhoover in the name of the commonwealth against the following persons:

David H. Shannon, John McNeale, David Lynch, Thomas J. Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell, Harry Bayard, Elmer E. Bail, Isaac Myers, Henry Bayard, Y. W. Brown, George Chapman, Isaac Critchlow, Miller Colgan, John Coyle, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cosh, William McCreeg, Michael Cummings, William Combs, John Dierken, Patrick Fagan, W. H. Gusher, Matthew Harris, Rent Kennedy, John Miller, O. S. Seagrath, John Murray, M. H. Thompson, Arthur Murray, Hugh Ross, William L. Roberts, George Rylands and George W. Sawyer.

The information states that the defendants, who are inhabitants and residents of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "did obtain, prepare and levy war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the end that the constitution, laws and authority were defied, resisted and subverted; and that the said defendants, on July 1, with hundreds of others, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, revolvers, cannons, swords, knives and clubs, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assemble together in the borough of Homestead, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and then and there with force and arms did falsely and traitorously and in hostile and warlike manner array themselves in insurrection and rebellion against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of the said defendants."

Chief Justice Paxton at once issued warrants

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COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Brown.
County Clerk.....E. P. Brown.
Sheriff.....A. W. Smith.
District Attorney.....J. W. McClellan.
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Jones.
Clerk of Court.....L. E. Smith.
Sup. of Schools.....T. L. Jones.
Surveyor.....T. L. Jones.
Judicial Judge.....Paul Brown.
Coroner.....J. J. Jones.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M.,
Sunday school every alternate Sunday,
Sabbath school 11:45 A. M. after morning
service.
Rev. Father J. J. Jones, Pastor.

Catholic Church.
Services every Sunday, Mass service
10:30 A. M., Sunday school every Sunday
11:45 A. M., Vespers 8:00 P. M.,
Rev. Father J. J. Jones, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M.,
Sunday school every alternate Sunday,
Sabbath school 11:45 A. M. after morning
service.
Rev. D. C. Savage, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
Services twice a month, also Sunday service
at 10:30 A. M.,
Rev. J. J. Jones, Pastor.



(Original.)
SHE ROGERS
was about as
pasty as a
sunburned
heron on the
Pacific slope.
She was a
kinder de-
ceitful critter, but her disposition was so
different from her looks. Her hair was
brown, and her eyes were blue, an in-
nocent-looking baby's, an' she had
a little mouth that allers looked like it
was jest ready to curve into a cry.
She looked as timid as a mouse, but
she was as brave as any woman ever was.

Hevin' almost growed up amongst us,
we all liked an' respected her, which
them that knowed her couldn't help
do. We all felt kinder near to her,
a minglin' of awe an' pity together. You
know how men will feel toward a
brave little woman that's got a lot of
trouble to contend with. An' that was
Sue's trouble. Her father would
gamble and drink.

There wasn't a cleverer man in the
place then Ol' Si Rogers. He was a
good workman, an' made good money.
But keep it, he couldn't. He was
death on playin' poker, an' when he
played he hed to drink to steady his
nerves.

But even in his most reckless drink-
in' tantrums he never forgot his love
for Sue. An' he hedn't ought to,
nuther, for she was faithful an' lov-
in' to him as he didn't hev a fault in
the world. Tho' it was sometimes
pasty tryin' for her, when things was
sanded in the house, to hev the ol' man
lose every cent he had in a jack-pot an'
come home staggerin', stone-blind
drunk. But the ol' man would never
happen. When folks'd try to persuade
her to leave him, she giv' 'em cold en-
couragement an' arter awhile they jest
got to lookin' on in a kinder silent re-
spect an' shakin' their heads when any-
thing particular bad turned up.

She never minded none o' that but
just went on in the same way livin' in
her affections upon that ol' hulk of a
father o' hers. But the young fellers,
when they seen that she was good an'
faithful as well as patty, commenced
to hanker arter her more an' more. But
'twasn't no use, for everybody cal'lated
thet of Sue ever sot her affections on
any man that one would be Jim Mace,
which the same hed kinder growed up
in her favor. Most all the fellows hed
learned to content themselves, leavin'
the field to Jim, for none of them
thought they was man enough to cut
him out. Jim was a mighty nice fel-
low, steady an' easy goin' with no



gradges agin nobody and not a blamed
enemy in the world, I reckon. He was
as quick to help an honest man out of
a tight place as he was to help string up
a boss thief, an' s'quar, I reckon he
was the squarest man that ever owned
a shooter. None o' yore quarrelsome
kind, nuther, though he did always
carry a pretty mean looking gun. But,
then, you know, most all of us did that
in them days. It was downright neces-
sary in a time when shootin' was
almost as common as eatin'.

'Bout this time, all the camps in a
circle o' seventy or eighty miles was
havin' a good deal o' trouble with a

band o' professional gamblers thet hed
settled among 'em.

Now we miners ain't overly ticklish;
but we do reckon that a professional
gambler is about as desperate a critter
as ever held down a claim on this 'ere
earth.

Well, our camp come in fur its share
o' this calamity, for one o' them coyotes
settled right down amongst us an' com-
menced operations. He was a remark-
ably slick lookin' chap, more gentle-
manlike then the most of his class;
there wasn't that flash o' gold an' jew-
els about him that allers makes a decent
man tired; though he did wear one big
diamond ring on his little finger thet
looked like the real stuff an' I reckon it
was. He called hisself Jack Custer, but
he had been amongst us only a few
days when we learned somethin' about
him that was very funny fur a profes-
sional gambler; he didn't cheat. No,
sir, he played as fair as a parson an'
took his losses with his gains. But I
will say this fur him that although he
didn't cheat, he won a good deal more
in the long run, an' when in the course
o' time men began to see it they kinder
dropped off an' let him alone. His busi-
ness growed small an' waverin' like.

The men thet did play with him didn't
play reglar with one exception—ol' Si
Rogers. He was as reglar as mealtime;
never failed. Custer seen he hed a vic-
tim, an' he knowed jest how to work
him. Every night at seven o'clock
they'd sit down to play in the little
room o' the tavern which was kept fur
that purpose an' Rogers 'ud never move
from the table until he got up to sink
home through the darkness with his
bloodshot eyes, throbbin' temples an'
sometimes he would win, and then he
would out like a crazy man; he would be
so happy thet he'd drink an' treat all
his winnins away before he left. Things
was gettin' patty low at his house;
they was almost in need. But through
it all Sue never blamed nor scolded him.

"Try an' come home without stoppin',
father," she used to say. An' he'd go
off in the mornin' promisin' faithfully
"to do it." But his road home run
right past the tavern an' he jest hed to
stop in fur a minute, an' thet minute
'ud stretch out to high next mornin'.
Nobody interfered, 'cause it wasn't no-
body's business.

One night the ol' man failed to show
up at the usual time; half-past seven
come; eight; half-past eight. Eyes be-
gan to turn in Custer's direction an' he
seemed kinder uneasy. But jest five
minutes before the clock struck nine
ol' Si Rogers' shufflin' step was heard
in the entry. It sounded a little quick-
er'n usual. Custer brightened up all of
a sudden as he heard it an' took a step
toward the table. But the minute
the ol' man struck the room everybody
could see thet somethin' was wrong.
His face was haggard an' pale an' there
was a shakiness in his eyes.

"Boys," says he, in a husky voice, "is
there one of you thet'll lend a feller a
little cash in an emergency?" The men
looked up questionin'ly from their
cards. "Sue's down sick," he went on,
"an' I'm clear out o' money."

Every hand went down into its own-
er's pocket, an' silver, gold an' bills
come up, but Jack Custer was before
us all. He was at the ol' man's side in
about three shakes, an' pressin' a roll
o' money into his hand, he said: "I think
I've got a right to help you." The rest
wanted to chip in, but Rogers said he
hed enough, and we could only hold
him long enough fur him to tell us part
o' the story. One o' Mike Jasper's kids
met him on his way from work to tell
him that Sue was sick; hurryin' home, he
found her ragin' with fever. Some o'
the neighbor women was a workin'
with her, but he wouldn't leave her
side until he was jest compelled to go
fur a doctor. That was why he dropped
in there; 'cause as the doctor would hev
to come some distance, he might
want to see the color of his cash before
startin'.

He left as soon as he told us thet,
terrible worked up; an', in fact, he left
us patty much excited, not knowin'
how bad sick Sue was.

But it turned out, arter all, thet it
wasn't nothin' serious, jest a light
spell. But I tell you ol' man Rogers
was skeered patty bad. He straight-
ened up an' didn't gamble fur a week,
an' fur a time folks began to think thet
he hed really reformed. So did Custer;
an' he packed up his things to leave.

He was standin' at the door one day
when Sue passed, an' he asked who she
was. When he found it was Rogers' da-
chter Sue, he whistled long an' low.
He took a good look at her when she
come back that way. Thet evenin' he
unpacked his traps an' settled himself
to stay. The boys winked their eyes
an' whispered to each other thet "Cus-
ter was goin' to play fur higher stakes,
but 'twasn't no use, for the cards was
stacked agin him dead sure." Custer
jest went right on makin' no secret of
his intentions, but workin' fair an'
s'quar. He began to try an' draw Sue's
attention, an' everybody looked on in
interest.

Jim Mace only laughed very quiet.
He reckoned he'd fixed them cards him-
self an' knowed jest what chance the
gambler stood fur drawin' a flush.

Ol' Si Rogers, arter his week's spell
o' goodness, come back to his table as
eager as ever an' jest about as on-
lucky. Thet is, at first; later on he be-
gan to sorter win.

"Custer's luck has changed," some
one whispered. An' thet's the way it
looked. But them that tried to take
advantage o' the change soon found
thet somehow he didn't lose to nobody
but ol' man Rogers. It got clearer,
though, one night, when, arter the ol'
man hed made a big winnin', Custer
leaned across the table and said: "I'll
be down to yore house afore long. I
want to talk over some business with
you." O' course Rogers couldn't re-
fuse. An' Custer's game showed out
plain: Hed been buyin' the ol' man's furor.
A good deal of advice was whispered
to Jim Mace, but he wasn't skeered,
an' said thet he wouldn't interfere as
long as things went on straight an'
honest. An' they seemed to be goin'
on thet way to a very bad endin' for
pore Jim.

Custer's business with ol' Rogers

must 'a' turned out mighty satisfac-
tory, 'cause he kept goin'.

In the meantime he 'a' the ol' man
hed kinder quit playin' so reglar, but
one night when they'd been talkin' to-
gether earnest like fur a long time the
ol' man got so excited thet he jest
bawled out without thinkin': "No! I
won't try to persuade her to do nothin'
she don't want to do."

They both shut up right away, but it
looked like the gambler was tryin' to
get ol' Rogers to persuade Sue to mar-
ry him, an' everybody looked at Jim
Mace. He was perfectly cool. Custer
went up to him an' said: "Ef a man
kin win the girl he loves, all fair an'
s'quar, why shouldn't he?"

"Why shouldn't he?" says Jim.
"Hev you any objections to bein' cut
out in an honest way?"

"Well, no."

We all began to look at Jim an'
wondered ef he hedn't got spliced on
the sly, but of anything uncommon
was up he didn't show it.

Arter thet talk Jack Custer got more
desperate. He commenced drinkin'
harder an' drewed the ol' man back
again into the same ol' ruts, drinkin'
an' losin' his money. But it was all
brought to a sudden hold-up one night
long toward the end of August.

It was one o' them creepy, quiet
summer nights thet a man feels away
down an' all over; there wasn't much
noise in the little gamblin' room o' the
tavern except the flip-flap o' the cards,
the occasional shufflin' o' feet as some
man changed his position fur luck, an'
now an' then an oath thet told thet
somebody was busted.

Ol' man Rogers was all unnerved
thet night, 'cause he was losin' heavy
an' hed been fur near two weeks,
while Custer set there lookin' as cool
an' handsome as could be. But there
was a glitter in his eyes when he fixed
'em on the ol' man, thet made a body
think o' a snake charmin' a bird. He
was playin' fur a purpose, it showed
in his face an' the eager grasp of his
long, slender white fingers as they



HE LED HER ACROSS THE ROOM.

touched the cards. The men at the
other tables were finally aroused by
the deck being dashed on the table an'
a groan from Rogers. He was busted.
This was common; so the men jest
went on with their own business. But
thet thet was watchin' saw thet
the ol' man lean over the table as he said:
"You asked me fur my darter, the
other day; stake me fifty against her
until I try my luck once more, an' ef I
lose, she's yore'n."

"Done." An' Custer laid down the
bills.

The news soon got around an' the
men left their own games to watch
this one. Jim Mace among 'em.

Jest as they began playin', with a
sort of unconscious impulse, we looked
toward the door an' there stood Sue.

It wasn't no place fit fur a woman,
but she hed come fur her father, an'
there wasn't a man but what hed too
much natural gentleness to say a
wrong word in her presence.

At first sight of her, Custer started
an' then dropped his eyes on his cards.
She come down the room an' layin' her
hand on her father's shoulder called
him by name, but the game hed begun
an' he didn't notice her; she stood by
silent while they played an' not one of
us hed the heart to tell her what was
the stakes.

The game seemed an age long; but
bimeby it was finished an' ol' Rogers
hed lost. He fell back in his chair in a
faint, but revivin' in a minute, he
kinder moaned: "Oh what hev I done?
Gambled even my darter away!"

Jim Mace stood like stone.

It was some minutes before Sue un-
derstood the awful truth, an' she liked
to fainted. She cried an' rocked her-
self back an' forth but not a word did
she say agin her father.

Jem's eyes were fastened on the
gambler.

Custer rose an' goin' to Sue's side
took her hand. "You're mine," says he,
"I gambled fur you, an' I'm slippin'
the ring from his finger, he put it on
hers."

She looked at it fur a minute an' then
screamed: "Take it off! Take it off, it
burns me!"

Such a look of misery came into the
pore feller's eyes thet would 'a' made a
dog pity him. "You won't wear my
ring," says he, takin' it off, "but you
are no less mine."

She shrunk from him an' I seen Jem's
hand slide back to his gun an' stop.
Custer's grip tightened on her arm, an'
he said in a kind o' fiercely gentle way:
"Sue, you are mine as fair as ever woman
was, but I love you too much to
break yore heart."

He led her across the room an' put
her hand in Jem's.

Almost afore we knowed what hed
happened, Custer hed slipped out the
door an' the boys' cheers rung out, even
above them sounded a pistol shot out-
side.

We rushed out an' pickin' pore Custer
up carried him into the room. A re-
volver was clinched in his hand, an' a
bullet hed gone through his brain.

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

—Younghusband—"If I were you,
my dear, I wouldn't tell my friends I
had trimmed that tail myself." Mrs.
Younghusband—"Why, love, would it
be conceded?" Younghusband—"No
superduo."—Life's Calendar.

A GIRL'S FIRST SHOT.

Her Painful and Surprising Experience
With a Gun That "Kicked."

I shall not go back to the old days
when a wee tot of a girl I used to cry
for my father's gun, shut my eyes when
I pulled the trigger and then cry again
when the gun went off, because the
noise frightened me so; but I will tell
of my first shot when I took hold
of a gun all alone, aimed at something
and shot—nothing. I had gone with
my brother and two cousins to the
"new ground," where the boys said
there was some fine bird shooting. We
had ridden over on our ponies, and
after we had dismounted and were
climbing a five-rail fence my brother
said: "Lucey, you are a girl, and girls
can't shoot." I waited to hear no more.
I just slipped to the ground, mounted
my pony, gave him the bridle and in a
short time was back home again.

On going to the gun-rack to my dis-
may I found only a heavy, old-fashioned
shotgun, which was always spoken of
as the "kicker." I did not hesitate
long to take the "kicker," for I was
fully determined to learn to shoot.
What matter if I did get a kick or two?
Was that half as bad as to be told, "you
are a girl, and girls can't shoot?" I
could not load the gun, and I dare not
ask any one about the house to do it
for modest it should be taken away
and forbidden to touch it again. I
was in despair, when I bethought me
of "Uncle Sam," a supernannated negro
who lived with his wife in one of the
cabins which belonged to the old negro
quarters. This old negro had been a
slave of my father before the war and
was still a pensioner on the family.

He was very fond of me and would do
anything for me. I took the "kicker,"
all the powder and shot I could find,
and made a bee line for Uncle Sam's
cabin. I found him outside prying
most lustily. "Oh, Lord, chicken is
mighty good, but pore ole Sam doan
want no chicken; he jes' wants a ham
bone. O, Lord, please jes' sen' ole Sam
a ham bone"—with much stress on the
bone. Long since we had all learned
thet when Uncle Sam was calling so
loudly on the Lord for a ham bone he
was doing so to drown the noise of
chicken sizzlin' in his frying pan; hence
I did not hesitate to interrupt his de-
votions by asking him to load the "kicker"
for me.

He obeyed my injunction to put in a
big load, but hesitated before he gave it
to me, saying, "Honey, what is you
gwine to shoot?" I was stumped.

My thoughts had been so busy with
the pleasure I should experience at my
brother's surprise when I had proved to
him that girls could shoot that I had
not thought about what I was going to
practice on. I confided my ambition to
Uncle Sam and he said: "Down in dese
woods jes' back dar is a ole fat'nin' pen
whar is a hog what bigwine to be killed
in de mornin'. Now you jes' go down
dar and shoot dat ole hog, den young
master will hear all de niggers a-laffin'
an' a-talkin' about how you done shot de
ole hog, and ef he don't take all that he
said back den I ain't no nigger." I
made up my mind in a minute to follow
Uncle Sam's advice. I grew happy and
confident. In less than no time I was
at the fat'nin' pen, where my career as
a sportswoman was to begin. My idea
was to sit on the top rail of the pen, and
when the beast looked up at me to
shoot it in the head, never for a moment
doubting I should kill him.

I climbed up and seated myself on the
top rail facing the inside of the pen.
The hog looked up. I stilled my throbb-
ing heart, pulled the trigger, and—
found myself lying on the outside of the
pen, and thet pig still alive looking at
me with as much curiosity in his face as
it was possible for a pig to have. I
picked myself up and hurried home as
fast as I could. I met the boys at the
gate, but try as I would I could not
smile. My whole body ached and my
heart was sick. The boys were all
smiles. I knew they saw me with the
"kicker," but did not dream they had
taken a short way home and had seen
me fall from the top rail of the pen un-
til my brother told me of it as he bade
me good night.—Forest and Stream.

CURIOUS SPECIMENS OF PIPES.

Odd Ways in Which All Classes of People
Know How to Make Them.

A long and slender stemmed pipe was
brought from Central Africa some years
ago, from the neighborhood of Albert
Nyanza, by the Stanley expedition, and
was obtained from the dwarf tribes in-
habiting the Araweti and Ituri forests,
near the equator. To make the pipe the
little people take the midrib of the
banana leaf, which is cellular, and, by
pushing a long, hard reed through the
rib, they are enabled to get the
bore required for the pipe stem. They
plug the lower end with clay, and, roll-
ing over a section of the banana leaf into
a tiny cornucopia, cut a hole in the
stem and insert it for a bowl, the sap
in the green leaf preventing its com-
bustion as the tobacco burns. This
pipe recalls the bowl made from a po-
tato and the stem made out of a piece
of twig from which the pith had been
driven, which was employed by many
American soldiers during the great war.

Another curious pipe is made from a
shell which comes from New Guinea.
While the pipes used in the interior
are more generally made of bamboo,
those smoked in the neighborhood of
the coast, and especially in Savu and
the Solomon islands, are made of shells
which are picked up on the seashore.
At present the principal pipe used in
the southern portion of New Guinea
and the adjacent islands is the English
clay, and a pipe of this description is
generally acceptable as a part of the
payment for a day's labor in that dis-
trict.

Quite recently some curious pipes
were found in the vast guano deposits
of Peru, the date of which is fixed by
scientists to whom they have been sub-
mitted as co-equal with the famous Pe-
ruvian pottery, the eleventh or twelfth
century.—Chicago Herald.

—No, my son, you mustn't expect to
get up in the world in a minute. No-
body can walk half so fast up hill as
a mornin' down."

INSECTS MAKE SHELLAC.

Little Creatures Whose Wonderful Work
Benefits Mankind.

What makes your derby stiff? Shellac.
What is sealing-wax? Shellac.
What is the product of a composite mass
that is found on the young twigs and
branches of the bates, cotton and other
trees that grow in the countries of the
east.

Shellac is consumed in great quanti-
ties all over the world in commerce and
in arts. It is kept in the shops and
warehouses in large hogheads. It
varies in color and thickness and is
transparent. It comes in broken pieces
of irregular sizes, some of it being very
thin.

The crude mass from which shellac is
obtained is produced by a small insect
(coccus laeca) resembling somewhat the
cochineal. This insect is hatched, mat-
ures and dies on these twigs. A num-
ber of female insects, with a few males,
fasten themselves upon the tender twig
and puncture the bark. A tenacious
fluid exudes and envelops them. The
insects feed upon this juice, derive their
nourishment from it and deposit their
eggs within it.

The males only have wings, and as
soon as the females begin to die a few
males and the males go to other trees.

After the females that remain in this
gelatinous mass have deposited their
eggs and have died, the eggs hatch out
the young insects. The young burrow
through the dead bodies of their moth-
ers to the surface of the mass and cover
the neighboring branches.

The eggs are deposited close to the
bark, so that they are protected by
their mothers' bodies and by the mass
that has exuded and enveloped the fe-
male insects.

Finally the young twigs are com-
pletely covered with a thick, hard, resin-
ous substance.

When the females die the frames of
their bodies form little cells like those
of a honeycomb. As a result of decom-
position there are the elements of a
beautiful purple dye.

When these twigs have become suffi-
ciently loaded with this resinous mass
the natives of the countries in which
these trees grow strip the twigs of these
twigs and break them into small sticks.
These pieces are called stick-lac. These
broken twigs are immersed in hot water
and the hard resinous substance is
kneaded with the hands to press out
the purple dye stuff. After the gelati-
nous mass has become sufficiently soft
it is taken out and dried. It is then put
into coarse cloth bags and suspended
close to charcoal fires.

Presently the mass begins to melt.
By twisting the bags the mass is
squeezed out, dropping onto flat sticks
placed for that purpose.

As it is dropping from the bags it
hardly strikes the sticks before it is
cooled by the air. It forms into thin
cakes as it is deposited on these sticks
on narrow flat boards and dries.

These cakes or sheets are called shell-
lac.

As the melted mass is dropping from
the cloth bags small drops unavoidably
fall to the ground and dry in little
round bodies called cotton-lac. Other
and larger pieces that also fall to the
ground and dry are called plate-lac.

The liquid in which the stick-lac or
small pieces of the twigs covered by
the crude mass was soaked is now filled
with the results of decomposition and
other matters. It is strained and evap-
orated until the residue is a purple
mass. The residue is thoroughly dried
and cut into square cakes about two
inches square, which are stamped with
certain marks which indicate the qual-
ity of the dye. They are then carefully
packed for the market.

The purple dye obtained from this
source is used to a great extent. The
beautiful scarlet shade in soldiers' cloth
is produced by the use of this purple
dye. The annual consumption of this
lac dye amounts to 1,300,000 pounds.

The lac insect is a native of Siam,
Assam, Burmah, Bengal and Malabar.
The proportion of males to females is 1
to 5,000.

The best shellac is that which is most
completely freed from impurities, and
which approaches nearest to a light
orange-brown color. If the coloring
matter is not all washed out the resin
is often very dark, consequently there
are different varieties, such as orange,
garnet and liver.

The juice of the trees is somewhat
changed by the insects. So that if any
one tells you that shellac is "a resin,"
he is not correctly informed. Shellac
is not the simple juice of the tree, but it
is the result of the action of the in-
sects upon the juice or resin. Shellac
contains several peculiar resins.

The great value of shellac is its use
in making varnishes, on account of the
fine, hard polish it imparts to the var-
nish. A fine, thin preparation made of
this material constitutes the lacquer
with which brass and other metals are
coated to preserve their polish.

In olden times common beeswax was
used for sealing envelopes. The wax
was mixed with earthy materials to
give it consistency. It was difficult to
preserve it, however, as even a little
heat tended to soften it. Later, gum
was introduced for this purpose, and
then came sealing wax, which is made
chiefly of shellac. The sealing wax
that comes from India is the purest,
and is made almost entirely of shellac,
vermillion or some other pigment being
mixed with it for color. All of the
varieties of shellac are transparent, and
some of the finer varieties are in sheets
as thin as writing paper.

By softening shellac with heat it may
be drawn out and twisted into almost
white sticks, and of a fine, silky luster.
Extreme beauty is given to Chinese
works of art by the use of shellac; some
of them are very ancient and of great
value. They are chiefly chess, show
boxes, tea basins or other small objects
made of wood or metal. They are cov-
ered with a coat of shellac, colored with
vermillion, and while the layer of shell-
lac is soft and pliable it is molded and
shaped into beautiful patterns. Some
of these works thus ornamented are so
rare and beautiful that even in China
they cost fabulous sums.

The amount of shellac that was im-

ported into Boston for the year ending
June 30, 1890, was 77,376 pounds, and
was worth \$14,317. The total amount
imported into the United States for the
year ending June 30, 1890, was 4,770,463
pounds, of the value of \$902,745. For
the year of 1889 the number of pounds
imported into the United States was
5,509,873.—Boston Globe.

HOW HE CONQUERED.

Business and Love Happily Blended—A
Pretty Romance.

Detroit possesses one of the most mod-
est men in the world. Yet, withal, he
is very successful in business, and now
he is successful in his heart affair.

Possibly it was because he was so
busy that he had no time to learn the
art of love, but whether so or not, it is
true that in some fifteen years of mar-
riage he had made no progress in secur-
ing a mate until within the last three
months.

A year ago a very intelligent and
handsome young woman took a position
in his office as typewriter.

From the very beginning he admired
her, and day after day as she did her
work this admiration grew into some-
thing stronger. Six months after her
first day's work he had called at her
mother's house to see her, and after
that he liked her still better, and it
soon became evident that she had a
preference for him, but his diffidence
was too great and he never dared ven-
ture beyond the limit of a pleasant
friendship, or, at least, he never men-
tioned it to any one if he did, and least
of all to the pretty typewriter.

A month ago, however, a happy
thought struck him and he proceeded
to put it into execution. About 4
o'clock one afternoon he came into his
place of business with an air of heroic
determination.

"I wish, Miss D., he said to the
young woman, "you would bring your
typewriter into my private office. I
have a special letter I want written."

"Certainly," she replied and followed
him, the porter carrying the instru-
ment.

"Now," he said, when everything
was fixed and the door shut, "will you
please write carefully what I have to
say?"

She nodded and the instrument began
to click.

Detroit, Mich., July 10, 1892.

Dear Mother:

I write you to-day to inform you of a
fact which I am sure you will be glad
to hear of. For the first time in my life
I am in love.

The instrument gave a half choke and
the girl appeared to have caught her
finger or been hurt some way, but the
man gave little heed to it.

"The woman," he went on, "who has
won my heart is rich."

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

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(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

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of Indiana.
For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New York.
For Governor—JOHN C. SPOONER
of St. Croix.
For Lieut. Governor—JOHN C.
KOCH, of Milwaukee.
For Secretary of State—ROBERT
W. JACKSON, of Shawano.
For Treasurer—ATLEY PETER-
SON, of Crawford.
For Attorney General—JAMES
O'NEILL, of Clark.
For State Superintendent—W. H.
CHANDLER, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—JOHN
D. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.
For Insurance Commissioner—
JAMES E. HEG, of Walworth.
For Member Congress, 9th Dist.—
MYRON H. MCCORD,
of Merrill.

For Member of Assembly—
JAMES W. MCCORMICK.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—
EDWARD BRAZELL.
For Clerk—
WM. W. CARR.
For Treasurer—
GILES S. COON.
For District Attorney—
SAM S. MILLER.
For Register of Deeds—
HENRY C. O'CONNOR.
For Clerk of the Court—
J. W. BROWN.
For Supt. of Schools—
E. E. COUCH.
For Surveyor—
D. GRAHAM.
For Coroner—
JACOB JEWELL.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

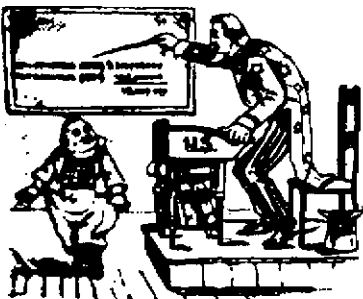
It Seems to Be Still Adverse to the
Soldier Element.

The tariff is a job from one end to the
other, the more iniquitous because while
levying tribute upon the masses for the
benefit of the classes it is supplemented
by a steadily increasing pension list,
looting the treasury to the tune of \$150-
000,000 a year, two-thirds of which go
to the support of coffee coolers and camp
followers and other red nosed patriots
that loaf about the doggeries and broth-
els of the country, swearing one for an-
other.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It requires the proceeds of 1,000,000
bales of cotton every year to pay the
south's part of the pension fund, two-
thirds of which is paid to support tramps
and beggars who claim to have fought
for the Union. This is one of the means
invented by the Republicans to drain
the southern people of their money.—
Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder.

Some of the northern papers are howl-
ing about the positive fact that Grover
Cleveland hired a cheap man to repre-
sent him when the north pillaged and
plundered and burned and ravished the
south. There could not be a better
recommendation. The scamps at the
north who went into the war went in
for fourteen dollars a month, with an
explicit understanding that they should
and could steal all that was in sight.
Grover Cleveland knew that the country
would need his services in 1884 and
again in 1892, and he did not propose to
have his body filled with lead in order
to give a Yankee a chance to pick his
pocket after he had been killed. He
simply did a good business job, as he
did when he slapped the dirty beggars
—called pensioners—in the face. Why
should he, a statesman and a man of his
intellect, take the chance of war when
he could hire a cheap fellow to represent
him? There is no reason. The Globe
regards that as one of the best things
Cleveland ever did. If Cleveland had
sought he would have been lowered in
the estimation of the south. He did not
propose to use his skill in killing the
boys of the southland. The solid south
owes a debt of gratitude to Grover
Cleveland.—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

A Lesson in Appropriations.



Like a great octopus, they threw their
tentacles over South America, the Antilles
and the West Indies, with the intention
of driving out British trade. And they
are going to do it. Read the language of
the British consul in Brazil. He tells the
people of Great Britain, "You must make
up your minds to lose the British trade in
Brazil because the United States has aban-
doned it under the reciprocity clause of
the McKinley bill."—Mr. Charles Tamm.

WASHINGTON LETTER

HOW THE OLD SOLDIERS FELT
AND TALKED WHILE THERE.

Regret at the Bitterness Still Visible in the
South—Northwestern Visitors Favor Re-
publicanism—They See That the Third
Party Is a Mere Aid to Democracy.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—One of the
interesting features of the gathering of
old soldiers which Washington has en-
joyed in the past few days has been the
opportunity to test the political feeling
of the various sections of the country.
Every part of the United States has
been represented. Of course the south-
ern states have had few representatives
here in the way of old soldiers, but they
have been heard from in other ways.
There have been publications here of
articles from southern papers which
have had a marked effect in showing the
political feeling in that section.

And it may be added, that the old
soldiers found to their great regret that
the feeling of bitterness in the south
which they hoped had died out is still
very apparent, especially when it comes
to the question of pensions and recogni-
tion of the soldier element. This is the
first time that many of the old soldiers
have been this far south since the war.
And they are pained to find the evident
truth of the report of great bitterness
toward them in the minds of many
southern people. When it comes to con-
stant reference to them in prominent
southern newspapers as "barroom loaf-
ers," "common beggars for pensions,"
"bottle scarred veterans," "bounty
jumpers" and other epithets which they
supposed were things of the distant past,
the effect is distressing to them.

Cleveland's Record Discussed.

Perhaps the most marked feature of
the occasion was the effort made by
Democrats to smooth out President
Cleveland's record on the pension ques-
tion with these old soldiers. Incident-
ally there was an effort, too, to try to
strengthen the standing of the Demo-
cratic party at large with the old sol-
diers on the pension question. The oft
repeated assertion that Mr. Cleveland
signed more pension bills than any other
president had signed, and that the Dem-
ocratic party was responsible for a large
share of the important pension legisla-
tion, was repeated with variations, but
without much success. It became known
early in the gathering that men were
employed by the Democratic
party to distribute documents and
labor in behalf of the party. It
need scarcely be said that these gen-
tlemen met with a very cold reception.

Sentiment Among the Western Visitors.
Another important feature of the
gathering was the opportunity it offered
to learn the sentiment of the "plain
people" of the country, especially the
north and the west, on the political situ-
ation. Talks with the visitors from all
sections show that there is a deep feel-
ing over the important issues of this
campaign. The efforts of the third
party, the proposition to return to state
bank currency, the effort to bring about
the use of a depreciated coin through
free coinage without an international
ratio, and the attempt to destroy the
tariff system under which the country
has attained such unparalleled pros-
perity are all being discussed with great
earnestness everywhere.

How They View the People's Party.

One strongly marked characteristic of
the situation appears in the develop-
ment of feeling with reference to the
third party in the northwest. There is
a rapidly developing feeling among the
few Republicans in the western states
who have been inclined to co-operate
with the third party that this organi-
zation is a trap set by the Democrats to
take their votes away from the party
with which they have formerly co-
operated. They are coming to the con-
clusion that the third party is nothing
more than a branch of the Democracy,
and that to co-operate with it would
mean to put the Democrats in power in
every branch of the government.

Men who have been inclined to co-
operate with the third party are now
frankly saying that they realize that a
vote with that party is really a vote to
put the Democrats in control of house,
senate and presidency. This they are
not willing to do. They find the Dem-
ocracy less favorable to a reasonable
increase in the amount of silver, under
such restrictions as would make its in-
creased use safe, than are the Republi-
cans. They find unparalleled prosperity
in agricultural pursuits through the
new markets which reciprocity is open-
ing. And when they see that the Dem-
ocratic party is pledged to destroy reci-
procity, which its platform denounces
as a humbug, they are not willing to
contribute to Democratic success by
voting with the third party.

No Wildcat Money for Them.

Another feature which seems to be
having a very strong influence in the
minds of men from all sections is the
Democratic proposition to return to the
use of state bank currency. This is
strongly marked with the farmers and
with people employed either as work
men or engaged in individual occupa-
tions. These old soldiers, all of them,
are old enough to remember the great
losses and general unsatisfactory con-
ditions which attended the use of state
bank currency. And they see that
both the Democratic party and the Peo-
ple's party are pledged to a return to

methods which caused them great losses
before the establishment of the present
satisfactory system of national currency.

The Tariff Sells Them.

Those hailing from the manufactur-
ing sections are thoroughly alive on the
tariff situation. They say frankly that
the increased employment, the increased
wages and the reduced cost of living
since the enactment of the present tariff
are so satisfactory to them that they are
not willing to aid in the destruction of
the system which has proved so sat-
isfactory, but which the foreign manu-
facturers and cheap labor of Europe de-
sire to see destroyed.

As to Farmers at Home and Abroad.

Statistics show that there is in free
trade England one pauper for every
thirty-nine people; in the United States
one for every 680. What wonder that
Lord Salisbury admits the failure of
free trade and says in his speech of May
30, 1892: "We cannot look abroad into
the territories occupied by the great in-
dustries of this country without a feel-
ing of sorrow and misgiving. I earnest-
ly desire that such a state of labor could
be established as would give the laborer
sufficient for his maintenance and com-
fort."

The president of the Summit (N. J.)
Silk Manufacturing company, in giving
the reasons why his company has estab-
lished mills in that village, says that he
and his associates would never have put
their money into the enterprise but for
the McKinley tariff bill and their faith
in the re-election of President Harrison,
"which faith is based on our confidence
in the sound common sense of the Amer-
ican people."

With a deep sense of responsibility to
the Democracy of the United States, we
are constrained to make answer that in
our best judgment Mr. Cleveland's
nomination would imperil the success of
the party and would expose it to the loss
of the electoral vote of the state.—Entire
New York Delegation in Democratic
Convention, 1892.

Convict labor, like slavery, is an en-
emy to the wage earners. It diminishes
the quantity of work for the honest
man, and tends to reduce wages. This
kind of labor is authorized by law and
encouraged largely in Democratic states.
It is not permitted in Republican states.
—Secretary of War Elkins.

With cheap sugar American preserves
are driving the Scotch jams and mar-
malades out of market, and the farmers
in western New York have found a new
market at home for their small fruits.
So much for the repeal of a revenue duty
and its effect upon fruit canning.

Have Mr. Cleveland's official family
deserted him at this time when he needs
all their co-operation? Where are Lam-
ont, Fairchild, Garland, Vilas, Jordan,
Endicott, Bayard, McConville,
Knott and Trenchard? Not one of them
is heard from in this campaign.

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My Dear when I send you
up town to buy groceries I
want you to go where I tell
you. The 40c tea you get at
Jewell's is as good as this you
paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge
dairy butter in ten pound fir-
kins.

Butter is down and quality
is better.

Call and see me if in need
of any.

Have you ever used Duluth
"Imperial" flour? Guaranteed
to give satisfaction where all
others fail.

Try it. Car just in.
W. S. JEWELL.

W.D. HARRIGAN

—DEALER IN—

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,

Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood
etc. Orders by mail promptly attended.
Office in Harrigan's Block.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The
best butter, eggs and everything usual
found in a provision store. Potatoes
at wholesale or retail. Give us a
call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

C. KRUEGER,

THE
LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER
Crayon
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
and Paste! Portraits
A Specialty.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

... THE
DRUG

—Will Op

♦ OCTO

—With a Com

Drugs, Medicine

Christmas N

J. Y. POTTER DRUG COPY.

In Sweet's new Block, 3 doors west First National Bank

The Price Tells.
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Mfg Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best
gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

Rhineland Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing
and board is paid, and a home pro-
vided you in case of sickness or
injury. During the period of one
year. No man without a home can
afford to be without a ticket on
his hospital. We will take pleas-
ure in showing you through the
hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS,
Resident Surgeon.

RHINELANDER

WISCONSIN.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

NEW NORTH

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

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on application.
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Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.,
Rhinelander, Wis.

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County Treasurer, G. H. Clark
County Clerk, E. P. Brennan
Sheriff, A. W. Shelton
District Attorney, J. W. McCormick
County Judge, J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds, H. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court, L. G. Stordavant
Supt. of Schools, A. D. Priest
Surveyor, T. Lennon
Judicial Judge, Paul Browne
Coroner, J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., 8:00
Sabbath school immediately after morning
service.

Catholic Church.
Services every Sunday; Mass services at
10:30 A. M., Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8 P. M.
Rev. Father J. J. Taylor, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M., and regular service at 8:00 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vice.
Rev. D. C. Savage, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJong, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon, 11:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 12:00 M.
Song and Praise Service, 8:45 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon, 7:30 P. M.
TUESDAY.
Young Peoples' Meeting, 7:30 P. M.
THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting, 7:30 P. M.
All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. Crockett, Com. L. J. Billings, Adj.

I. O. O. F.
ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. E. A. Hildebrand, N. G.

D. D. FELLOWS' CAMP.
DELICAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets
2d and 4th Thursday of each month.
E. L. Dimick, chief patriarch. R. Bastian, scribe.

P. S. A. M.
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 212. Meets first
and third Tuesday in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. O. P.
Clambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in open house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, G. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. O. F. V.
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 55. Wisconsin Division
S. O. F. V. Meets at 11 A. M. at hall
on the first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. of W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M. at Good
Templars' hall.
Rev. N. J. Kelly, Rec. Sec. J. N. Keenan, Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILK & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rhinelander, Wis.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
Rhinelander, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Collections a Specialty.

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T. B. MCINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. MCINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's block.
Rhinelander, - Wisconsin.

FIRST NATIONAL
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
—First-class Hotel in Every Respect—
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-
class Rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day.

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 2—Limited.....4:15 A. M.
No. 18—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3:00 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation.....10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:45 P. M.
H. O. HOWLAND, AGENT

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RY.

TRAINS WEST.
No. 2—Mail and express.....10:12 P. M.
No. 57—Passenger.....7:33 A. M. local
between Minneapolis and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation.....9:47 A. M.
TRAINS EAST.
No. 56—Passenger.....6:27 P. M. local
between Minneapolis and Cameron Junction.
No. 4—Mail and Express.....3:22 A. M.
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....5:45 P. M.
No. 3—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry.
at Peabody.

Nos. 2 and 4 daily. Other trains daily except
Sunday. Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection
at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 56 and 57 make
close connection at Cameron Junction to and
from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good
connections for points on C. & N. Ry. via
Peabody Junction.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Carnival.

The Merchant's Carnival, under
the auspices of the ladies of the M. E.
church, at Alexander Hall on Tues-
day and Wednesday evenings was a
decided success, both in a social and
financial way, and netted the ladies
a snug sum for their pains. About
seventy-five business houses were
represented by as many young ladies
gorgeously attired, each in a manner
to best advertise the business of the
firm she represented. The costumes
were all novel and many of them
beautiful, and the effect when all the
young ladies were on the stage at
once taking part in the "grand spec-
tacular phantasmagorical kaleido-
scopic march" was most strikingly
grand. The kaleidoscope also dis-
played the tableaux to fine advan-
tage and there were many of them
excellent in design and execution.
The entire entertainment was under
the management and direction of
Prof. J. H. Basel and the excellent
manner in which the young ladies
executed the difficult figures in the
closing march reflected creditably to
the ability of that gentleman as a
drill master, as they had but two re-
hearsals previous to the opening
night. The Professor as a paper
tear also showed unusual skill.
"John Brown," as sung and exe-
cuted by eight little girls was highly
amusing, as was also the "Jovial
Farmer Boy," with whistling chorus
by little boys. E. V. Speer had of-
fered a prize of a silver orange spoon
and knife to the young lady having
the best advertising costume, the de-
cision to be by vote of the audience
for the firm which she represented.
At the close of the entertainment on
the last evening Curtis Bros. & Co.,
having the greatest number of votes,
their representative, Miss Maggie
Delaney, was awarded the prize.—
Wausau Central Wisconsin. Grand
Opera House Friday and Saturday,
Oct. 7 and 8.

PROTECTION IN SWEDEN.

Rev. G. A. Stenborg, of Cannon
Falls, has just returned from a visit
to Sweden, to see his old friends, and
his statement of conditions there, as
compared with those in this country,
as reported by the Cannon Falls
Beacon, is worthy of notice. Upon
the subject of financial condition and
wages he said:

As for the financial and economical
side of Sweden, it is now far better
than during the time I lived there.
In those days we had free trade and
everything the farmers had to sell
was cheap and labor was cheap. But
now, under the laws of protective
tariff, the farmers get about three to
four times as much for their produce
that they have to sell, and can well
afford to pay higher wages for labor
that they have to hire. Free trade is
like opening a man's veins and let-
ting his blood out.

Wages at present are, for a man
servant from 175 to 200 crowns per
year, but during the free-trade period
it was only from 50 to 100 crowns per
year. Women servants at that time
received from 20 to 40 crowns, but now
they receive from 75 to 100 crowns per
year.

As I said before, everybody at
present seems to feel well; work is
plenty and money freer in circulation;
but the purchasing power of money
is greater in the United States than
in Sweden; that is, in comparison
with wages. Sugar and coffee there
are higher priced than here.

Dedicator World's Fair Buildings Chicago,
October 20, 22, 1892.

For the above occasion the M. L.
S. and W. Ry. will sell excursion
tickets from Rhinelander to Chicago
and return at a rate of one and one
third fare. Children between 5 and
12 years of age one half above rate.
Tickets on sale Oct. 19th to 22d in-
cluded, limited for return passage
until and including Oct. 24, 1892.

We Want An Agent
in every town reached by the New
North, more especially in Rhinelander.
Any man or woman who can
give all or a part of their time to
selling our goods will find it to their
interest to write at once to the
GRAND UNION TRADING CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

Notice is hereby given that the
county board of supervisors of Oneida
County, will meet at the office of the
county clerk in the Court House in
the Village of Rhinelander, in said
county, on the 17th day of October,
1892, at 8 P. M., to decide upon a peti-
tion to lay out a county road in the
towns of Minocqua and Eagle River
as follows: Commencing at the section
corner of Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17,
Township 39, Range 8 E., and running
thence in a southwesterly course
through Section 17, to the dam across
the Big St. German Creek, thence in a
northwesterly course, through
Section 18 to the section line between
Sections 18 and 7, seven 34-100 chains
west of the north 1/4 part of Section
18, thence in a northwest course
through Section seven to the west
quarter part of Section seven, thence
west in Section twelve, in Township
39, Range 7 E. to the intersection of
the highway to Minocqua.
Dated this 15th day of August, '92.
CYRUS C. YAWKEY,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of
Oneida Co.

FOR RENT.—Rooms over Chatter-
ton's meat market. Inquire of Ed.
Brown, at Merchants' State Bank.

The Finest Stock of

* COOK * STOVES HEATING

In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of

M. H. GREENLEY.

Small lot household goods for sale.
G. B. STEVENS, Oneida Ave.

Lots for Sale
Cheap and on long time.
D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Attention Loggers and Horsemen.

I have just received the largest
stock of lumbermen's blankets, wool
blankets, fur robes, lap robes, sweat
pads, etc., ever brought to this city
which I am selling at prices never
before heard of. Also a full line of
horse furnishing goods. If you are
in need of heavy harness or a light
harness you will do well to call on
me before buying. I also do repairing
on short notice and satisfaction
guaranteed.
J. H. SCHROEDER.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some
information as to the most desirable
route to take and will purchase tick-
ets via the one that will afford him
the quickest and best service. If you
contemplate a trip to or from Mil-
waukee, Chicago and points East and
South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul,
Minneapolis and points North and
West, you should provide yourself
with a map and time table of the
Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains
run on this route are vestibuled and
are equipped with Pullman's latest
Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day
Coaches and Dining Cars of latest
design, convenient and comfortable
in arrangement and so complete in
every detail that they have no super-
ior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth
reservations, etc., apply to
J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Or to JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.,
Chicago, Ill.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

AMERICA'S Greatest Furnishers

317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, Grand Ave., Milwaukee

CHAMBER SUITS.

3 pieces—18x24 mirror,
splasher back washstand, three
drawers, one compartment,
square dresser.....\$14.00

3 pieces—18x24 beveled
mirror, XLV Century finish.....\$15.50

3 pieces—20x24, splasher
back washstand, 2 drawers and
one double door compartment.....\$15.50

3 pieces—22x28 mirror,
square dresser, splasher back
washstand, two drawers and
one double door compartment,
nicely finished.....\$16.50

3 pieces—18x32 mirror
splasher back washstand, 3
drawers, one compartment,
cheval dresser.....\$17.50

3 pieces—20x24 beveled
mirror, antique finish, splasher
back washstand three drawers
one compartment. Nicely
carved.....\$18.00

3 pieces—Antique or XVI
Century finish, 18x24 bevel
plate mirror, splasher back
comode, two drawers, double
door compartment.....\$20.00

3 pieces—Ash, Antique
finish, 24x30 beveled mirror,
nicely carved, splasher back
comode, three drawers and one
compartment.....\$21.00

3 pieces—Solid Oak, 24x
30 bevel plate mirror, nicely
carved, splasher back comode,
three drawers and one com-
partment. Real value \$30.00
.....\$23.50

3 pieces—Solid Oak An-
tique finish, 24x30 bevel plate
mirror, handsome carvings,
splasher back comode, three
drawers, one compartment.
Nicely finished. Challenge
price.....\$25.00

3 pieces—Solid Oak, an-
tique finish, cheval dresser,
18x40 bevel plate mirror.....\$33.50

We pay the freight to any point within 150
miles of Milwaukee.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Central Market,

STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as
low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.



Harrigan Bros. & Co.
have secured the ex-
clusive sale of this
noted 'Flour' where it
can be had at prices
no greater than those
charged for inferior
grades. The highest
awards have been given
Gold Medal Flour
manufactured by the
Washburn-Crosby Co.
Sold by Harrigan Bros
& Co., W. S. Jewell,
Martin & Co., T. Sol-
berg, Holmes & Husen,
Rhinelander, Wis.



THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

* DRY GOODS *

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all goods in my line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. C. HENRICI, MERCHANT * TAILOR *

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be
found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh
Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.



THEIR PHILOSOPHY.

It's Easy Enough to Get Along in the World if You Only Think So.

A couple of men who looked as though they had never been on the water before, met for the first time on the deck of one of the Fall River boats.

"Where are you going to?" asked the first.

"I'm going to Newport; where are you going to?"

"I'm going to Fall River to look for a job, and if I don't find one there I'll try my luck at New Bedford," said the first man.

"I never knew you could go to Boston by water before," murmured the second man, "do you think there's any chance of getting sea sick?"

"I guess not," replied the first indifferently, "but what are you going to do in Newport?"

"I'm going to try to get the position of bathing master at one of the big hotels. I weigh 300 pounds, and naturally float like a cork. You see the weight that enables me to earn a living during the winter is just the thing to pull me through the summer on the crest of the wave of fortune."

"What do you work at during the winter that makes your weight tell in your favor?"

"I drive a coal cart and am always weighed with the coal. What are you going to do in Fall River?"

"O, I'm just going to look around to see what I can find in the way of light employment. Do you know anything about Fall River?"

"Nothing at all, but if you want to know anything about Detroit, I can pour out the information wholesale."

"I suppose if I was going to Detroit, and wanted to know something about it, it would be just my luck to run up against a man who could only tell me something about the White Mountains. I suppose you are from Detroit, eh?"

"I used to be when I drove a Woodward avenue car."

"You are pretty stout for car driving," broke in the other; "I should think when going down hill it would be necessary to have a conductor as heavy as yourself to stand at the rear end of the car to keep it from toppling over the horses."

"Please don't talk in that unkind way, for I am very sensitive. I had to keep a little while ago when I heard a man down stairs ask a friend if he thought the Fall River line weighed me when I bought my ticket and charged me so much a pound for my passage. I am very easily mortified about my weight; at the same time I would not care to be as thin as you are."

"It is a mere matter of taste," said the other. "You can stand cold weather better than I can, and I can beat you all to pieces crawling under a bureau to pick a collar button out of a crack. What are you going to do if you can't get work in Newport?"

"I dunno. What are you going to do if you can't find work in Fall River or New Bedford?"

"I dunno."

"The outlook is dismal. Suppose we step in and listen to the music and drown our sorrow in it."

"All right; but I could drown mine better in a couple of good, hot, greasy crullers. I wouldn't ask for coffee."

"And if I could get a cup of coffee I wouldn't ask for the crullers. But I'd rather have a plate of beans than both. It's awful to be broke in such a place as this, ain't it?"

"Yes; but it isn't half as bad as being broke in the far west and having to walk home through snowdrifts on a railroad track."

"That's so; there's nothing like being satisfied, is there?"

"Nothing."

"Then let's be satisfied."

"All right."

"And we'll go and get a drink of ice water and try to imagine it champagne, eh?"

"That's just what we'll do."

And away they walked, and drank each other's health, the cooler, and, in imagining the water champagne, proved that they were possessed of the happiest imaginations on all that floating palace.—Detroit Free Press.

The Pride of Her Mother's Heart.

"Do I not always try my best to gratify your reasonable tastes and ambitions, my daughter?"

"There was no reply, and the mother resumed, gently:

"If I were wealthy, Marie, I would spare no expense to provide you with all that heart could wish. But there is a limit to my power to do so. I can only exercise my best taste and judgment in the selection of such things as you may require for your personal apparel, and if they do not always please you, remember, Marie, that there are treasures of mind and heart that may be yours if you seek for them with earnest purpose, and they far outweigh the ephemeral trifles of one's outward adornment."

"That is all true enough, mother," answered the proud young girl, "but I look like a sardine in that hat."—Chicago Tribune.

Sympathy in a Dog.

A butcher residing at Brookfield, in the Isle of Arran, had two collie dogs at the same time, one old and the other young. The old dog became useless through age and was drowned in the sea at Brookfield. A few days afterward its body was washed ashore, and it was discovered by the young dog, who was seen immediately to go to the butcher's shop and take away a piece of meat and lay it at the dead dog's mouth. The young dog evidently thought that the meat would revive his old comrade, and thereby showed remarkable sympathy in aid of, to him, the apparent "weak."—Spectator.

At Supper.

"Why don't you eat your crackers, Jack?"

"I don't like crackers."

"Why, you ate three a little while ago."

"Yes—but that was between meals. I like everything then."—Harper's Young People.

TOLLING FOR THE DEAD.

The Two Playmates in the Garden and the Canterbury-Bells.

There was an ugly lump growing on her poor little side. Of course it would go away. Everybody said that it would. No one had ever heard of a child of that age having a tumor. Why, she was only five years old. It was preposterous.

So they let her play about in the great old-fashioned garden, among the larkspurs and bachelor's buttons and double buttercups and canterbury-bells.

She had for her playfellow an old, old man, who lived next door. They used to make flower wreaths and daisy chains, and they would sit for hours beside the bed of ribbon-grass, trying to find two blades exactly alike.

When the church bells tolled, the little girl would say, "Grandpapa, somebody has died. We must toll for them." Then they would gather the canterbury-bells and swing them to and fro.

"Do you hear 'em, grandpapa?" she would ask.

"Pears like I do, Sallie. They're solemn like and sweet, ain't they?"

Sometimes they had little feasts—apples and pears which dropped at their feet from the trees overhead. They played at company, and the old man would be Sallie's guest, but it was odd to see how differently they ate. He scraped the pulp fine with a broad case knife and sucked it into his mouth, mumbling it in his toothless gums, while she bit hers in dainty nibbles which showed the prints of her firm little teeth.

His manner of eating distressed Sallie. "O grandpapa, you do muss up," she would say, shaking her head reprovingly. And the old man would smile back at her—a smile all bare gums and innocence—then he would spread his handkerchief over his head to keep off the flies while he took his nap.

It was a happy, peaceful life there in the old garden, only sometimes the lump in Sallie's side hurt her a little. One night when her mother undressed her she screamed out with the pain; they took her away to the city after that, and grandpapa sat alone under the apple trees.

The women used to talk it over a great deal. It was such a peculiar case, you know. One woman said that she had heard that there were forty doctors consulting over Sallie. Another corrected her; she had it from a reliable source that there were only twenty-nine. Grandpapa interrupted: "But what of Sallie?" but no one answered him. He was "doting," they said, and "couldn't" sense things.

And the women told how, when the examining physician at the hospital had seen the lump on the poor little side, he had exclaimed "My God," and told them there was no hope.

Then a woman turned to grandpapa and said in a loud voice, mouthing her words as if to enunciate more plainly, "Do you understand what we say?" And the old man answered fretfully, "Yes, I understand, but I ain't deaf."

Sallie wanted to see grandpapa, so they brought her home, but she did not know him then. She noticed nothing but her mother and the flowers. Grandpapa brought flowers fresh every hour, for the hot little hand soon wilted them. There were larkspurs and bachelor's buttons and double buttercups, but no canterbury bells. Grandpapa said he was saving them.

It was a wet, drizzling morning when the doctor laid the cold little hand down under the sheet and told them it was all over. Somebody led Sallie's mother away and then they went to look for grandpapa.

They found him sitting under the falling mist in the garden. His hands were full of purple blossoms—canterbury bells.

"Come, come, father! Why are you here?" asked his daughter, gently leading him toward the house. "Yes," said he dreamily, "but I came here for something. What was it? Oh! I recollect. I must toll the bells now, for I think somebody has just died."—Chicago Graphic.

WHAT SUSTAINS THE MOON.

The Earth Keeps It From Flying Further Away.

We have read how the coffin of Mohammed was poised without support in the mosque of the faithful, from which all unbelievers were so rigidly excluded; no material support was necessary to sustain the remains of the prophet; the body itself seemed ever on the point of following the departed spirit to the realms of bliss. A perennial miracle was indeed necessary to sustain the revered sarcophagus in space.

The infidel, no doubt, is somewhat sceptic about this marvelous phenomenon, and now, as ever, the truth is stranger than fiction. Far over our heads there is a vast globe larger and heavier than millions of sarcophagi; no material support is rendered to that globe, yet there it is sustained from day to day, from year to year, from century to century.

What is it that prevents the moon falling before us? It is assuredly the case that the earth continually attracts the moon. The effect of the attraction is now, however, shown in actually drawing the moon closer to the earth, for this, as we have seen, does not happen, but the attraction of the earth keeps the moon from going further away from the earth than it would otherwise do. Suppose, for instance, that the attraction of the earth were suspended, the moon would no longer follow its orbit, but would start off in a straight line in continuation of the direction in which it was moving at the moment when the earth's action was intercepted.

What Newton did was to show, from the circumstances of the moon's distance and movement, that it was attracted by the earth with a force of the same description as that by which the same globe attracted the apple, the difference being that the intensity of the force becomes weaker the greater the distance of the attracted body from the earth. In fact, the attraction of the earth on a ton of matter at the distance of the moon would be withstood by an exertion not greater than that which would suffice to sustain about three-quarters of a pound at the surface of the earth.—London World.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Do you know a gas meter like to me almost human?" "To me, too. It has that dreadfully human tendency toward untruth."

—A Sudden Flight.—She (anxiously) "How did papa appear when you asked for my hand?" He—"I didn't have time to see, darling."—N. Y. Herald.

—Pair Soprano (having finished her trial)—"Do you think my voice will fill the hall?" Grim Manager—"I fear it would have just the opposite effect."—Boston Courier.

—Mr. Nickle—"Is the young man prompt and regular in his habits?" Mr. Dullpatte—"I should say so. Never a month went by without him coming to borrow of me."—Inter Ocean.

—Mrs. Gadder—"Have you seen Mrs. Hemp?" "Since her husband eloped with the cook?" Mrs. D. Gush—"Yes, she doesn't care she was going to give the cook notice anyway."—Boston Life.

—Young Wife—"O John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake!" Husband—"All of it?" Young Wife—"Every piece. I feel like crying." Husband—"O pshaw! Don't cry over a few rats!"

—"Poor creature, I suppose he has some spinal trouble?" Dr. Knowall; No; his wife has borrowed his suspenders, and he is trying to get along with hers until she is home from the picnic."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—She—"Just think, girls, I came over in the steamer with three live lords, and they were all single." The girls (in chorus)—"O, how lovely! And wasn't one of them engaged?" She—"Not until the third day out."—N. Y. Herald.

—"He must have a wonderful amount of modesty," said Howlock. "Never struck me that way," replied Birny Billings. "Perhaps not. But when you consider how little he uses the stock on hand must be enormous."—Washington Star.

—Henry—"I meant to call on you last evening, Mary, but really, I—I—fact is, I don't know what to offer as an excuse." Mary—"O, don't feel annoyed, Henry. Any excuse you care to offer will be amply sufficient."—Boston Transcript.

—Janet—"Why should you have informed him of the fact that I was 26?" Chloe—"I didn't think you would be offended." Janet—"But it was unbecomingly so." Chloe—"How could I know that you were getting sensitive, even about your professed age?"—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

—Muriella—"Who is that gentleman you introduced me to a little time ago? I didn't catch his name." Millicent—"That is the distinguished poet, Mr. Scrawler." Muriella—"Indeed! Now I understand why he seemed hurt when he asked me who was my favorite poet, and I replied 'Shakespeare.'"—Tit-Bits.

—"Ethel tilted that magnificent creature Pousouby, and now she is the center of attraction for about twenty-five miserable dudes."—"That's all right. She simply turned her first love into small change. It takes about twenty-five dudes to make a man."—Harper's Bazar.

—Parson Jones had just completed his long discourse, the benediction had been pronounced and the congregation was dispersing. Said Deacon Brown, a great admirer of the parson: "A fine sermon, and well timed, too." "Yes," replied Synnack, "it was certainly well timed. About half the congregation had their watches out most of the time he was talking."—Boston Transcript.

A Critic on Kissing.

Kissing is a good thing, but we have entirely too much of it here in America, at least in public. It is a sacred rite that should not be performed before a mixed audience. If a man were parting from his wife, mother or sister for weeks or months, he might be excused for kissing them on the depot platform or in the cars, but I should prefer to attend to that ceremony before leaving the house. The sighs and sounds on every depot platform are enough to give a sensitive person a severe attack of nausea. I have no objection to women kissing each other on the street if they enjoy the diversion. It is always understood that they do not mean it. It is a mere formality and keeps them in practice. I once attended a church festival where there was a kissing booth. A bevy of pretty girls sold their osculatory favors for twenty-five cents each "for the good of the cause." It reminded me of those gross scenes which history informs us were once enacted in the temples of Bacchus. A woman cannot be too chary of her kisses to the opposite sex. How a man professing to be a gentleman can wad a woman whom he knows has been mouthed and mumbled by others is beyond my comprehension. Indiscriminate kissing is about as reprehensible as a vice as a woman can possibly be guilty of.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Queen Victoria's Banqueting Hall.

The banqueting hall at Osborne, in which the dinners to the German emperor were given, is to be known as the Indian room. It is about sixty feet in length by thirty feet wide, and there is a musicians' gallery at one end. This department is connected with the west wing of the palace by a wide corridor. It has been sumptuously decorated in the Hindu Sikh style, and all the hangings and furniture are oriental. This last edition to Osborne has cost the queen upwards of twenty-two thousand pounds. The Indian room is to be used for large dinner parties, concerts and theatrical entertainments, and possibly for dances. The molding is now pure white, but is to be gilded. The carvings, the panache over the mantelpiece, and the Indian and Persian carpets are all in harmony.—London World.

Roman Baths.

Every Roman had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings, lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla, which had seats of marble for more than 1,600 people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for 1,000 people.—National Review.

A LITTLE NATURAL HISTORY.

What One Long Island Boy Has Learned About Crabs.

Crabs are not always hard-shelled, and one boy only eleven years old, who lives in East Rockaway, Long Island, has not only learned a great deal about these curious fish, but he has kept himself in pocket-money, and put a considerable sum in the bank as a result of the business he has built up in catching and selling crabs.

The knowledge he has gained is not very scientific nor very complete, as may be readily imagined; but it is good practical knowledge, and accurate as far as it goes. Moreover, being practical knowledge, which he has picked up by actually observing and handling the crabs, it is particularly interesting. Any boy who wants a more thorough knowledge can easily find it in any good work on natural history.

He has learned that crabs shed their shells two or three times in a season, and that each time they do it they pass through some very interesting changes. What may be called the natural, or healthy condition of the crab is his hard-shell state. That is, he is a hard-shell crab most of the time, for the changes he goes through in shedding his shells are very rapid, and within twelve hours of the time he leaves his old shell he is at home in another one, half as big again as the old, or even more than that.

Master Eddie, the East Rockaway boy, has learned how to tell when these changes are coming on, though he finds it difficult to tell anybody else how he does it. The outward signs are plain enough to the eye and to the touch when they have been learned, but they are not easily or well described in words. When the crab begins to get ready to leave his old house he is called a "cower," probably because the change is coming. If it is a male crab, he gets yellow underneath, though his color does not change greatly. If it is a female, certain fine lines on her "apron" appear and grow more distinct as the time of shedding gets nearer.

After a few hours the cower becomes a shedder. The changes in his appearance are still plainer, and it may be told by handling him that his time is near. His shell becomes brittle and easily to be broken with the fingers. That piece of his armor which is underneath and outside of his legs—between the legs and the point of his side—works loose from the rest of the armor. It is a smooth plate, and if it be pressed with the finger it can be pushed in on the soft body inside. Another sign is that the shell on his smallest feet can be plucked off with the thumb and forefinger.

Now the crab begins to grow, and presently he is what is called a "bust-top." It is not a scientific word, but it is very expressive. His body becomes in a short time too large for his old shell to contain, and his shell bursts the top part being lifted up from his head, like the lid of a coffee-pot, giving him the opening through which he can crawl out backward from his now useless house. This he leaves, and feebly crawling away to some place as nearly safe as he can find, he grows big at an amazing rate, and in a few hours more he is hard again.

During these few hours he is in extreme peril, and it is hard to feel any sympathy with him, because when he is protected by his hard shell he is a greedy, cruel fellow, who eats almost anything, alive or dead, in the shape of meat or fish, which he can catch in his claws. After he has become a shedder, however, he loses the strength of his claws, and when he is a soft crab he is a delicacy that is eagerly sought for and eaten, not only by men and boys but by all sorts of fish, eels, and other crabs.

If the soft crab, however, happens to be a female, she is likely to be protected in a queer way, for some big hard crab will come up to her and take care of her till she gets hard enough to take care of herself. He will fight fiercely for her at this time, and she is as safe as possible.—Harper's Young People.

The Antiquity of Man.

At the recent Edinburgh meeting of the British Association, an interesting discussion on the subject of "Primal Man" was raised by Prof. A. Montgomerie Bell, who said he had been requested by Prof. Bonney to bring before the members a point bearing on the question of antiquity. After many years of searching he had found embedded in an old gravel bed in the south of England, between the Derwent and Medway rivers, pieces of flint belonging to the highest period of paleolithic workmanship. These specimens of a very advanced age showed man in a high state of culture, and, with all the wish in the world to "hurry up," as Lord Kelvin desired, he found it not easy to do so with these evidences of man's antiquity. Prof. T. M. K. Hughes declared that all the specimens, save one, were decidedly not the work of man. Mr. Kendal admitted that three were of human workmanship. Another speaker expressed surprise at Prof. Hughes' scepticism. Mr. Bell, in reply, remarked that he had exhibited these stones in the Anthropological section, where his anthropology was unquestioned, but his geology was questioned, but his anthropology was attacked.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Domestic Intelligence.

A New York gentleman advertised for a servant, and among those who applied for the position was a hunchback. "Your recommendations and references are all right, but I cannot take you."

"What is the reason you object to me?" asked the applicant.

"I don't care to tell you; I don't care to hurt your feelings."

"You object to me because I've got a hump on my back, I suppose?"

"That's it."

"Well, will you be kind enough to tell me how many humps a man must have on his back before he can find favor in your sight?"—Texas Siftings.

—A sucker on a cornstalk never helps a navv.—Sam's Story.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Photography Has determined the cause of the recent glacial avalanche in the Alps. It was hydraulic pressure beneath and behind the glacier, produced by masses of ice falling into connecting water above and at a considerable distance.

—Indiana will make a fine display at the world's fair of the results of manufacturing industries growing out of the discovery of natural gas. Since Indiana first began to use the gas in 1855, it is claimed, the growth of manufactures in the state has been greater than in any other state in the Union.

—The best boxwood comes from the Caucasus, hitherto Turkish territory, but taken by Russia. Since 1872 some of the forests have been closed and others denuded of the tree. At that time (1872) in Persia a wood was discovered similar to the Turkish or Arabian boxwood, and as much as 8,000 tons have, in some years been imported from that country.

—The only wild monkeys in Europe are those which inhabit the Rock of Gibraltar. They were once numerous and bold, but the constant persecution of their human brethren has made them quite shy and reduced their tribe to the verge of extinction. The remaining representatives of the tribe—probably less than a score—are carefully preserved.—Indianapolis News.

—The stratified masses of the earth's crust, where most fully developed, attain a united thickness of not less than 100,000 feet. If they were all laid down at the most rapid recorded rate of denudation they would require a period of 75,000,000 years for their completion. If they were laid down at the slowest rate they would demand a period of not less than 630,000,000.

—Pre-historic human skeletons have been discovered in the excavation of a cliff in Switzerland. These skeletons are no nearer the ape than modern ones. Vogt had recently that all the races of men have been visited, and human bones exhumed in all the countries, and yet not a shadow of a trace of the missing link had been found.

—Throughout all Japan there are now open for traffic 1,717 miles of railway. The only section in the neighborhood of the capital which has been opened during the past twelve months is that stretching northward to Awamori. This line, 137 miles in length, was opened in the autumn of 1891, and railway communication has thus been completed to the most northerly coast of the mainland of Japan toward Hado-date. The only other line in progress is the filling up of a gap of five miles in the line connecting Yokohama with the northwest coast.

—Over 250,000 pounds of beet sugar have been produced at the Chino factory in San Bernardino, Cal., from this year's crop, showing an enormous growth of this industry in the state. Four hundred thousand acres of beets were planted against 2,700 acres last year. The growers have netted \$4.50 a ton, and one man, who bought twenty acres of land and raised fifteen tons of the acre, paid for this land with the first beet crop. Since a bounty was placed on beet sugar the farmers of California have been quick to see the profit in this industry.

—The limit of size in object glasses has not yet been reached. The maker (or polisher) of the reflector for the Lick observatory believes that he can turn out a perfect object glass five feet in diameter if some one gives him an order for it. The chief difficulty in constructing large reflectors is mechanical. It is hard to cut glass disks of great size perfectly free from defects. Even if instruments several times as large as existing reflectors should be made it is by no means certain that their power of penetrating the mysteries of the heavens would be proportionate to their sizes.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Remarks of Two Appreciative Listeners at the Concert.

There were two of them and they were both extremely appreciative and rather pretty girls. A lover of music sat behind them as the concert began and this is what he heard:

"What's that they're playing? Wagner? O, I do love Wagner."

"O, I think he's perfectly beautiful."

"Do you? So do I—perfectly lovely."

"Perfectly." (A pause.)

"That's something by Chopin. Isn't it pretty?"

"Awfully."

"Don't you love Chopin?"

"Yes. Don't you?"

"Im-mensely! I could just die when I hear Chopin."

"So could I—just expire."

"I'm perfectly dead with delight when I hear him."

"So'm I."

"Are you? I'm so glad. So'm I."

"It's nice to come with some one who appreciates music, isn't it?"

"Yes, isn't it?"

"I'm perfectly in love with Chopin."

"O, perfectly! And I perfectly adore Grieg."

"Me too—almost perfectly worship him."

"Almost—me too. He's simply beautiful."

"Awfully."

It was at this place that the music lover in the rear seat was carried out to the ambulance and the conversation was unfortunately interrupted.—Chicago News Record.

Necklaces Made of Human Heads.

The United States government recently sent a commissioner to Peru to obtain curiosities, pictures and costumes of the man-eating tribes of savages which inhabit the Andes. The commissioner has been particularly successful in his mission, and writes that he has obtained a very interesting collection. Among the articles which he has sent to Chicago are several hideous looking necklaces such as are worn by the cannibal warriors. These ornaments are made by stringing together the heads of the victims the warrior has killed, and they are worn about the neck. Before being strung the heads are dried, and when they are made into a necklace they are about one-sixth their natural size.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Give Us Rest.

This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Indigestion is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, soon remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquishes malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

"I have lots to tell you about," said the real estate man, meeting an old friend on the street.—Yonker's Statesman.

W. H. Garfield, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"This thing is worth looking into," murmured the pretty girl as she stood in front of her mirror.—Chicago Tribune.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hall's Cough and Sore Throat and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Society Chat-Chat.—She—"So you are no longer abroad?" He—"Er-No. Are you?"—Life.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

It is all right to have the cart before the horse when you are backing.

Turns is generally music in the hair when he wakes at midnight.



THE MOST STUBBORN Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood taints and poisons of every name and nature, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are completely and permanently cured by it.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immediate relief. We cannot say too much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

THE LITTLE FOXES.

It is the little foxes that tear down the vines, says Solomon. It is the little things that count in life. It is the little colds that count. It is sending the children to bed with wet feet that brings on the group. It is catching a little cold and neglecting it that brings disease and sickness. It is catching a sore throat and then going about unprotected that ends in diphtheria and death. Watch these little sources. It does not take much time but it is the little safeguards that count in the battle of life. When you get sore throat or cold take Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It is the best thing in the world for every form of disease that arises from a cold. Statistics show that nine-tenths of the entire human race perish from this cause. It follows therefore that if you will avoid taking cold your chances for long life are doubled. This great remedy does not only stop your cough but it restores your circulation to its normal condition and thus enables the system to throw off the malady. Get this great remedy of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO, Dorchester, Mass.

WE WANT 1,200 ACRES. Largest in the West. Valuable for Agriculture. \$100,000.00 SALESMEN. Responsible. High Com. & Salaries. For more information apply to THE SOUTHERN GROWERS' TRUST CO., 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo. or to THE SOUTHERN GROWERS' TRUST CO., 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. Just by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 50c. in stamps. BUNFELD'S REGULATORY OIL, 444 N. 4th St. Sold by all druggists.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. S. S. Miller left to-day for a visit to Wausau.

E. M. Kemp returned from a trip to St. Louis Monday.

Geo. Munson, of Wausau, is in the city on court business.

Mrs. Abner Conro has returned from a visit to Oshkosh.

Geo. S. Fair, was down from Rhinelander on business Tuesday.

Perry Clark has been visiting at Nielsville for some time past.

Ed. Forhan, of Hazelhurst, was in the city on business, Tuesday.

Perry Clark is visiting friends and relatives in Nielsville this week.

Miss Laura Carver, of Merrill, is a guest of Miss Langley this week.

Mrs. C. F. Linn has returned from an extended visit at Wabash, Ind.

Charley Barnes began his connection with the Vindicator this week.

Dave Kingsley was at New London over Sunday, visiting relatives.

F. M. Guernsey, of Clintonville, was here attending court this week.

H. Hanson returned Monday from a trip through Montana and Idaho.

Lige Billington will put in the winter in Day & Daniels' camp near Eagle River.

P. J. Keolzer, of Antigo, was visiting Jno. Barnes' family here this week.

N. A. Coleman is attending to several cases in the circuit court this week.

Pat Mullen and Joe Crowe were at Merrill last week buying woods horses.

Clarence Olson was at Black River River Falls last week visiting his family.

Lige Sturdevant and D. S. Johnson drove over to Eagle River Friday morning.

W. L. Beers was at Wausau last week attending to some real estate business.

Mrs. W. Silverthorn, of Wausau, is the guest at the McIndoe residence this week.

W. H. Flett and H. C. Hietzel, of the Merrill bar, are attending court this week.

W. W. O'Keefe came down from Ashland Monday night to attend circuit court.

Neal Brown, W. C. Silverthorn, of the Wausau bar, were here Monday attending circuit court.

J. H. Snyder was at Milwaukee on business connected with the Underwood Company last Saturday.

John Barnes and A. W. Shelton were in Madison, arguing cases before the Supreme court this week.

Wait Alexander, of Wausau, was up to take a look at the principal Wisconsin river lumber town yesterday.

J. E. Clancy, of Iron Mountain, Mich., was in this city last week. He is making the plans of A. W. Brown's new house.

Lew McBride, of Hazelhurst, landlord of the finest hotel in the place, is looking after his duties as a juror this week.

Henry O'Connor has been in the city this week looking after his chances for getting the Register of Deeds office.

C. E. Cruso has moved his family from Flint, Michigan. At present they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harrigan.

Matt Beebe is down from his home at Tomahawk Lake to attend court. He is still quite lame from the effects of his broken limb.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes' youngest child has been dangerously sick with cholera infantum. She is somewhat improved now.

Art Rogers left for Merrill yesterday where his horse goes in a race to-day. Art has only been campaigning a little while but has made it win so far.

W. D. Harrigan and wife returned from their eastern trip this week. They have begun housekeeping in their newly fitted up home on Pelham street.

E. B. Crofoot came down from Choate, Mich., Tuesday, for a brief visit at home. They have a post-office there now and the mill will soon be ready to run.

J. O. Raym. and, of Stevens Point, one of the ablest members of the Wisconsin bar, was in the city this week making his numerous friends and relatives a visit.

John Lawson received a telegram from Canada yesterday, announcing that his father had been elected to the assembly again. This is his twentieth year in public life.

Will Gehhardt has taken charge of Geo. E. Wood's store at Woodboro, and moved his family there. Will has had a good deal of experience in such positions and will prove a good man.

Hon. Thomas Lynch, the man of many diamonds, was in the city between trains Tuesday evening. His chances for reelection are so

good, to his mind, that he is making no effort beyond posing at a few public meetings.

A. P. Swineford, ex-Gov., of Alaska, was in the city Tuesday on his way to Antigo, where he made a speech last night in favor of Cleveland, Lynch and reform. Mr. Swineford, who has been all over the state this fall, does not hold the same roseate view of Democratic prospects in Wisconsin as some who have travelled less. He says that if they can hold eighty per cent. of the Republican Lutheran vote they can win.

Mrs. Irving Gray entertained a number of friends, Tuesday, at four o'clock tea.

Sam Conro's new house on Thayer St. is enclosed, and will be one of the most attractive homes in the city.

Turner's English girls gave a satisfactory performance at the Grand last night to a fair sized house.

The social of St. Augustine's Guild at the McIndoe residence last evening was well attended and enjoyable to all.

Frank Stanley, an employee of Wood's mill, cut off two fingers of his left hand on a knot saw last Saturday.

Dr. Keith's business has grown to such proportions that he now does only office practice and can not answer calls.

Shoemaker wanted at once. A good general workman. Steady employment. Apply to W. H. McCutcheon, Tomahawk, Wis.

Leonard Horr has redeemed his pledge to the New North and has furnished an excellent account of his recent trip to the National capital. It will appear next week.

James O'Brien caught his hand in a chain at the Buttrick mill yesterday and had it crushed badly. A number of bones were broken and it will be a long time before he can work again.

Joseph Pilon's new "Favorite" restaurant is now running, and it is certainly a neatly appointed place. A feature of the restaurant's service will be their Sunday dinners, which they will serve for for fifty cents a couple, setting up a fine meal.

The Congregational Sabbath-school and the little ones' friends to the number of over a hundred accepted of W. E. Brown's hospitality last Saturday and visited Woodboro on a special. The day was heartily appreciated by all.

The Soo line added another to its long list of killed last Saturday. Neil Larson, an employee of the road, was the victim. He was crossing the bridge west of Prentice when a freight train run him down, cutting off both legs. The unfortunate fellow was put aboard the train and brought here, but life was extinct before his arrival. He had no known relatives in this country and was buried here Sunday.

"A Shelter for the Wonders of the Globe: a home for Nature's freaks and fancies; a monstrous and mammoth museum of mastodan monstrosities, and the hang-out of the finest single-handed accordion player in the state" is the proper description of the old Pacific House on Brown St. this week, in the eyes of the small boy and the country delegate. The cause of this change is due to a young man from Big Rapids who has hung his banner over the door, and put a petrified clay Indian and a rubber snake on exhibition inside.

C. E. Cruso & Co. have taken possession of the store formerly run by A. Simansky and are now taking stock and arranging new goods for the opening which occurs on Saturday, October 8th. Mr. Cruso is a merchant of experience and comes here with splendid recommendations from his former home. He intends carrying a big stock of goods, and will give his customers the benefit of city selections both as regards styles, assortment and prices. He has come to Rhinelander to stay and will no doubt secure his share of the public patronage.

The Vindicator holds its county ticket this week. It supports the Republican nominees with one exception—that of W. W. Carr. There is no candidate on either ticket better qualified to perform the duties of his prospective office than W. W. Carr. He is every way worthy of support and his friends and people of the county generally, know it. The Vindicator's action in not supporting him cannot be justified by any reason of unfitness or unworthiness, and can carry no weight if such reasons are advanced. The people of Rhinelander and the county know Will Carr to be both efficient and deserving without newspapers telling them whether he is or not.

Wanted. One or two million feet of logs to saw this fall on a band mill. D. B. STEVENS & SON.

An experienced general store clerk speaking English, French and German would like a situation. Address A. M., Box 29, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

A finer musical entertainment never was given in this city than the Amstel Testimonial concert which occurred at the Grand last evening. The program from end to end was truly musical and interesting. Excellent judgment was shown in the selection and grouping of the numbers. The feature of the evening was the playing of the Arion Banjo club. It was practically their first introduction to the Oshkosh public and their exquisite music could not fail to make them favorites. The opera house was packed and numerous extra chairs were used.—Oshkosh Times, March 5.

Antigo's fair last week was a successful one financially, but as usual, the horsemen who attended are considerably wroth over their treatment at the association's and citizen's hands. Last year there was loud kicking over crooked business by some of the officers, and this year the kick is considerably more vigorous. A. M. Rogers, who had his pacer in races there says the judges, manager and the whole outfit misused every horseman there. They say the distance flag was over a rod short, that they never paid the money agreed for a race without a kick, and that nearly every agreement made with them was broken. It may be possible that Antigo can run a fair successfully with that sort of management, but it is rather doubtful. They are liable to be short of horses at their next meeting unless some of the town's reputable people take hold of the fair, and thus insure to outsiders a square deal.

List of Voting Precincts.

Oneida county has twenty-two voting precincts and will cast about three thousand votes. The town of Pelican will have seven precincts, as follows: at the north side and south side horse houses, at Woodboro, Stella, McCord, Wandana, and Pennington; Hazelhurst will have five, as follows: Hazelhurst, Garth, Harshaw, McNaughton, and Rainbow; Eagle River will have five, one each at Eagle River, Conover, State Line, Buckatobin, and St. Germain; Minocqua will have four, at Manitowish, Minocqua, and two at Camp Centers. The various town boards set these precincts off at a meeting this week.

Photos for the World's Fair.

J. M. Turner and a corps of assistants were here over Sunday with a special car, taking views for the Wisconsin World's Fair Committee. They propose visiting all sections of the state, and taking something like 1,000 photographs of natural scenery and manufacturing plants, from which the Wisconsin committee will select about one hundred and fifty, which will be used in decorating the Wisconsin building. They took four views on the river and about the mills while here, and went to Tomahawk Lake for a view of that famous resort. The lumber manufacturing business will be illustrated by views of ever part of the work from the foot of the slide to the lumber pile.

Clearing up Sale of Odds and Ends.

We throw out on the clearing counter 65 pairs women's fine fashionable shoes, nearly all John Kelley's make, of Rochester, N. Y., and are closing at less than we bought them. A \$4.50 and \$4.00 shoe goes for \$3.00, a \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoe for \$2.00, a \$2.00 shoe for \$1.00, a \$1.75 shoe for .75. This holds good until sold. We notice again those boy's suits. You can buy a good wool suit for \$2.00, a better one for \$3.00 and higher if you like. We keep the finest suit in town this fall. Come in and see our display of crockery, lamps and glass-ware all direct from the factories. Nobody will sell you quite as low. We have just unpacked a dozen pieces of carpet. Better buy now, they are bound to be higher before long.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Rhineland, July 23, 1892.

Board met pursuant to call of secretary. Quorum present.

On motion the secretary was instructed to look over the different school houses in the town and report to the board what, if any repairs are needed. Also to make arrangements about putting in filters in McCord building, and ice boxes for all filters.

On motion the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Buttrick school, W. H. Resin; Pelican, M. Harny; Cuenin, May McDonald; Lago, Jennie Earnes; Stella, Dora Collins; not assigned, Carrie Bray and Winnie Timlin.

The following bills were presented, audited and allowed as follows and secretary instructed to draw orders for the same:

B. T. Plough, school census	\$14.00
D. F. Barnes, school census	21.00
Paul Browne, recording deeds	11.55
E. C. Leonard, stationery	11.55
First National Bank, interest	29.40
Merchants' state bank, interest	17.04
Rhineland Water Co., water rates	8.15
Anderson & Hinman, stationery	6.15
Tricerdit	6.15

On motion board adjourned to

meet at call of secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

August 8, 1892.

Board met pursuant to call of the secretary. Quorum present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The secretary presented the following synopsis of his annual report made to the county superintendent July 29, '92, which was ordered spread upon the minutes and published with the proceedings of the board:

SECRETARY'S REPORT—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of children between 4 and 20	1,173
No. of children between 7 and 18	598
No. of children between 7 and 14 who have attended school 12 weeks	556
Total enrollment	747
Total No. days attendance	74,104
No. of male teachers employed	15
No. of female teachers employed	18
No. of schools maintained	10
No. of school houses in good condition	10
No. of pupils school houses will accommodate	840
No. of school houses built during year	8
No. of volumes in school library	282
Value of all school houses and sites	\$11,325.00
Value of school apparatus	1,255.00
Value of school library	250.00
Average wages per month, male teachers	65.50
Average wages per month, female teachers	43.50

INCOME.

Cash on hand January 1, 1891	\$ 1,618.47
Received from town levy	8,800.00
Received from state school fund	1,784.69
Received from all other sources	10,742.24
Total receipts	\$22,945.40

EXPENDITURES.

Building and repairing	\$ 2,442.62
School apparatus	299.80
Male teachers' wages	1,825.00
Female teachers' wages	5,295.60
Old indebtedness	8,387.79
School furniture	468.82
For all other purposes	4,355.97
In treasury June 30, '92	81.08
Total	\$22,915.60

The question of building a school house on the west side of the river was brought up and discussed by the board, and on motion W. E. Brown was appointed a committee to see if a suitable site for a school house could be purchased.

On motion sub-district No. 3 was allowed \$10 for cleaning school house and making necessary repairs, and the clerk was instructed to have grounds about the well filled, wood house repaired and shutters put on windows at a cost not to exceed \$15, and to furnish 20 cords of hard wood (2 feet) at a cost not to exceed \$2 per cord.

On motion board adjourned to meet at call of secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

Sept. 3, 1892.

Board met pursuant to call of the secretary. Quorum present.

Board proceeded to the consideration of settlement for the building of a school house at Woodboro.

Statement of contractors presented and allowed and secretary was instructed to make settlement in accordance with statement filed.

On motion the following bills were audited and allowed and secretary instructed to draw orders therefor:

Brown Bros Lumber Co, lumber	\$27.50
John Small, repairs and wood	77.00
D. S. Johnson, repair plat of town site	10.00
Euler & Warren Co, fire grates	14.50
Aug. Haffacker, repairs	18.55
R. Maskele, wood	30.00
W. D. Harrigan, grass seed	80

On motion board adjourned until Sept. 5, 1892, at 7:30 P. M.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

For Sale.

An undivided one-quarter of the S. E. S. E. of Section 2, Town 39, Range 6 E. This forty lies between Woodruff and Minocqua, adjoining the Village of Woodruff and on the road between them. It is worth \$2,000. Price \$300.

A. TOUSSAINT.

Taken Up.

Came into my enclosure one crumpled horned ox and one dark brown ox with white back; one spotted red and white calf; one white and brown calf, with muzzel on. The owners are requested to call and pay charges and take same away.

GEO. KESTLER.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride OF GOLD Institute

is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated at.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

—EXCHANGE—

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhineland for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

• • • LOANS • • •

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. **PAUL BROWNE.**

F. J. Pingry & Co.

Today offer the Citizens Rhineland

The Finest Stock of Furniture

Ever Brought Within its Borders.

Nothing but the Newest and Latest Designs

Call at the New Store on Brown-st. and Inspect for yourselves.

Undertaking and Embalming.

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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as new but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. **RHINELAND, WIS.**

Wm. SHUMANN,

— Proprietor of —

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Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S FAMOUS - SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

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RHINELAND, WISCONSIN.

F. L. HINMAN,

Physician & Surgeon

Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store. Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Coon House Square.

Rhineland, Wisconsin.